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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Spain Jails Revolt's Leaders

French Vote Backs Doumergue

Jobless Pay Is American Issue

Cuba Has 'Red' General Strike

Germans Must Carry Race Card

Do U. S. Unions Seek Politics?

SPAIN'S uprising continues, although the Government declares the backbone of revolt is broken. Fighting goes on in many cities, with the general strike hindering transportation and normal activities. Luis Companys, President of the Generalitat of Catalonia, declares its independence, but is later arrested with his Cabinet and held for court-martial. Premier Lerroux' officers capture both the Socialist and Communist revolutionary committees in Madrid, and pursue former Premier Manuel Azaña as leader of the independence movement. About 500 are reported dead, 5000 wounded. The revolt so far has not succeeded—But its causes have neither been corrected nor crushed.

¶ France's nation-wide local elections show no important political shifts and are taken as approving the moderate reform policies of Premier Doumergue. These elections for departmental councils show that after a year of turmoil and unrest, with the Socialists and Communists making strenuous campaigns, the lack of support for their "common front" amounts to a rebuke. But leaders recognize the unsettled condition and look south with misgivings—They hope what is happening in Spain may not be a preview of what will happen in France.

¶ The United States sees unemployment insurance and old-age pensions become active political issues. In nine states, according to the American Association for Social Security, congressional candidates of both major parties have pledged themselves to work for federal action. The association has made a study of unemployment and finds that only 160,000 workers are covered by company plans, union plans and joint plans and that benefits are ridiculously low—Private promises for needy workers are declared to be "tragic delusions."

¶ Cuba experiences disorder and violence with the calling of a general strike by the Communist Confederation of Labor. One man is killed and many wounded in Havana streets as roving bands of terrorists attack street cars whose operators refuse to strike. One newspaper office is destroyed by machine gun bullets and fire. Taxicabs run in spite of warnings. Workers wholly or partly on strike are railroad employees, truck drivers, street carmen, dock, bus and sugar mill men—The Communists' sole goal is confusion, but they never lead out of it.

¶ Europe draws comfort from a careful analysis of Premier Mussolini's Milan speech. Il Duce is seen as holding out the olive branch in the long quarrel with Yugoslavia, as favoring peace above war with all nations and admitting the need to do so, and of hoping to reach agreements in disputes with France. Mussolini more than ever sees the decay of capitalism and declares workers will have a larger share in management when the corporative state comes in in November. Il Duce may have trouble at home—Industry has supported him for keeping workers out of control.

¶ U. S. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings sets Dec. 10-13 for holding in Washington America's greatest conference on crime. President Roosevelt will open it, appropriately in Constitution Hall. The series of articles appearing in the Monitor shows convincingly that crime is not invincible. It implants hope, points the way out. Right organization can end crime. Hence the Attorney-General's call for "the integration of all available forces of law and order"—"To build a foundation for a more effective administration of justice."

¶ Berlin learns that all Germans are to be compelled to carry racial cards certifying ancestral origin. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, announces to 500 civil register officers that their offices are to be enlarged for kinsfolk research and equipping of each citizen, in addition to cards he now carries, with the new "sippenblatt." Every German's blood must be traced, says the Minister, for the purpose of keeping the race pure from foreign mixtures. This reverses the old axiom—"Judge a man by what he is, not by whence he sprang."

¶ Boston hears Fred Henderson, British labor leader, declare the next expansion of America's organized labor will be as a powerful political party. He sees American union workers where Britain's were 30 years ago. He sees them soon entering politics and being swiftly driven, as English workers unexpectedly were, into Socialism. But Mr. Henderson may know more about labor than about history. America has not drawn its solutions from Europe. It has done what it was founded to do—It has at each step worked out its own salvation.

U. S. Declared Soon to Have Labor Party

Fred Henderson, British Unionist, Says It Will End in Socialism

Expects Rapid Shift

Situation, He Says, the Same as It Was in England 30 Years Ago

The next major development in the expansion of organized labor in the United States will be its emergence as a powerful political party, it was forecast today by Mr. Fred Henderson, visiting British Labor leader.

Subsequently, after American labor establishes itself as a party, Mr. Henderson told The Christian Science Monitor, it will find itself compelled by practical politics to move rapidly in the direction of Socialism—just as unexpectedly and inevitably as the English Labor Party before it.

Mr. Henderson cited 30 years of intimate association with English trade unionism in support of his contention. He pictured American labor today as strikingly similar in its stage of development to British trade unionism at the turn of this century.

Since that time, scattered English unions have become first a powerful political party, and second, a party officially dedicated to a Socialist program. American labor, Mr. Henderson holds, is today on the threshold of a similar evolution.

Like Old English Unions

Organized labor in the United States today is largely nonpartisan. So, Mr. Henderson said, were the English unions of 30 years ago. But they found that neither of the two major parties—Conservative nor Liberal—was willing to support labor's program of legislation. The unions were thus compelled to join forces and enter politics on their own.

As for the sequence of events which precipitated the once formed English Labor Party into its present socialistic stand, the development was just as surprising and unexpected to the workers themselves as it will be in the United States, Mr. Henderson said. Faced by the practical necessities of translating their social needs into legislation, the party found that what is termed Socialism—of a cautious and not dogmatic stripe—was the only satisfactory technique.

By this reasoning, Mr. Henderson explained the background of the history-making convention last week, at which British labor voted decisively to support a Socialist program, insisting that it be applied with caution through the parliamentary process.

He expects American labor to follow suit, because of the notable similarity which he has observed between unionism here today and that in England a quarter century ago. He considered with interest, in the course of the interview, recent illustrations of the distrust for labor leaders which holds employers from recognizing the unions willingly.

"All this is astonishingly similar to our labor predicament some time before the war," he said. "English employers looked on our leaders as unfit to deal with the complexities of business—as untrained, inexperienced, as mere agitators.

"And I dare say we were!" he confessed.

Courteously, he left the implications of this self-criticism as applied to American labor leaders of today, unspoken.

He was told of a remark made in

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France Headed for Reform Still Votes 'Right'

Upper Left: © Ewing Galloway. Upper Right: Wide World. Lower Left: © Keystone. Lower Right: © Underwood & Underwood.

Voting Tells Story Best

Upper Left: Famous Eiffel Tower as Viewed From the Trocadero; Upper Right: Mobs Rose in the Streets of Paris When the Stavisky Scandal Was Exposed; Lower Left: The People Vote; Lower Right: View of Paris.

France Still Votes Conservative

'He[art] on the Left but Pocket on Right' Descriptive of French Ballot Box in Recent Election—Common Front of Extremists Fails to Make Expected Headway

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 8—A year of unrest and violent agitation has left the French people's political opinions virtually unchanged. This is the significance of the local elections held all over France, except in Paris and its suburbs, Saturday, to replace half the members of departmental councils.

Virtually no change in relative strength of various parties has resulted from the first ballot of the elections, which may be compared roughly to the state legislature elections in America. Radicals of the "Right" registered a few gains; Socialists and Communists lost a few seats; but it is expected that the final results of the contests still to be concluded next week will about even these up.

The only positive significance of the elections is that the parties composing the National Government have received what is interpreted as a vote of confidence and approval of Premier Doumergue's policy of moderate reform.

Europe Wants to Know

On the negative side votes were considered to constitute defeat for the "common front" of extreme Radicals, Communists and Socialists who have been waging an intensive campaign all over France against the Doumergue Government.

The future of France? Here is indeed a subject of capital importance, for it will determine the future of Europe. If France resists the various movements in the social, the political, and economic spheres which have made such rapid progress elsewhere, then there is likely to be a reaction everywhere. If France succumbs, or puts itself at the head of a new initiative, then its example will influence a great many European countries.

Generally it has been assumed that France is intensely conservative—opposed to any serious changes, remaining faithful to long-cherished conceptions. Not only the Bourbons learn nothing and forget nothing—France, as a whole, would seem to have modeled itself on its former kings. It belongs to the static nations. It is regarded as settled and unchangeable.

At first sight this view of France would appear to be justified.

Nothing is more illuminating than the character of orthodox French Socialism hitherto. If the Socialists shouted loudly, they would nevertheless reassure the bourgeoisie. They were a political party like any other political party. They were eminently respectable. Not even the Radicals—who have had no program whatever, and who have been in power for many years, and have behaved in the mildest manner—are afraid of the Socialists, but, on the contrary, have always been prepared to make electoral pacts with them. The small shopkeeper, the small landowner, as well as the worker, was ready to vote Socialist. The Left in France simply stood for a vague discontent—for protest against more or less imagi-

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Catalans Surrender But Spanish Revolt Continues to Spread

Socialists Hold Belief That Clericals Seek New Fascism

Prominent Leaders Object to Cabinet

By Mallory Browne

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 8—On the surface, the present uprising in Spain may appear to be just another one of those revolutions that come in Latin countries. Such a superficial view obviously fails to take account of fundamental forces underlying outward events.

The struggle in Spain today is primarily between only two strongly organized groups: Socialism and Roman Catholicism. It is not merely the Republican Government putting down the revolt of a few extremists. It is the third phase of the Spanish Revolution—a passing phase which must be viewed in perspective and which may be expected to lead sooner or later to another temporary phase of dictatorship by either the army or the proletariat.

Two Essentials

The Spanish Republic set up in April, 1931, represented essentially two things. First, liberty: That is to say, democratic government, religious freedom, intellectual independence. Second, social progress: That is, say, a new deal for worker and peasant who had been admittedly oppressed by a feudal capitalism; it also meant a measure of autonomy for some regions of Spain, which, like Catalonia, feel themselves a separate nation. It is these essential points that are at issue in the current conflict in Spain.

Workers, Liberal Republicans like Former Premier Azana, and the Catalans were firmly convinced that these ideals of the republic were seriously menaced by the inclusion in the new Lerroux Cabinet of the Roman Catholic parties led by Señor Gil Robles. For back of this move they believed they saw the shadow of a clerical Fascism leading back to the monarchy.

It is possible, of course, that they were mistaken and that Señor Lerroux—who has earned for himself the title of Spain's first Republican—will be able to keep Spain moving safely down the middle road, of a conservative Republicanism. This is certainly to be hoped for.

Agreed

But it is significant that every one of the many Republican leaders with whom I have talked within the past few weeks—Señor Manuel Azana, Premier for the first two years of the republic and by common consent the greatest leader the revolution has produced; Señor Largo Caballero, head of the extreme Socialists; Señor Fernando de los Rios, Moderate Socialist leader; Don Luis Companys, president of Catalonia; Señor Martinez Barrios and Señor Sanchez Roman, leaders of the Moderate Republican groups; Dr. Alvaro de Albornoz, who has just resigned from the presidency of the Court of Constitutional Guarantees—all these were sincerely convinced that the admission of Señor Gil Robles' allies to the Cabinet meant the beginning of the end for the

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Many Sections Still in Hands of Insurgents Who Are Armed

Companys Gave Up To Save Bloodshed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 8—Debits and credits of today's story of the Spanish revolution show that Barcelona is in the hands of the Government but that there is also an extension of the general strike to Seville. Fighting is still going on in the streets of San Sebastian.

Contradictory reports are arriving from Asturias, some saying the rebels are flying the white flag in several districts and others that strikers who are provided with arms and possibly artillery, are holding their own.

In Madrid itself fighting occurred in five separate areas this morning. The Monitor's correspondent's residence is about 20 yards from the building where El Debate, Roman Catholic newspaper, is printed. Soldiers are around the building, barricaded behind stocks of newspapers. Every now and then they are firing along the streets.

While the issue of the struggle apparently is still in the balance, an English engineer who has seen five revolutions, including the Russian, told the Monitor correspondent that he does not think the present movement will be successful. He blames the authorities for laxity in allowing the people to carry arms. Almost every boy has a revolver.

There is much indiscriminate firing by irresponsible people merely with the idea of creating a panic. The fact remains, however, that both soldiers and police have been on duty for a long period without adequate rest and are showing signs of exhaustion.

Wearing Them Down

The rebels' tactics are evidently to wear out the troops and police. There is therefore intense nervousness throughout the city, particularly in view of the fact that it is rumored the rebels plan a concerted attack on the foodshops tonight. Bakers are on strike and the people were already queued-up for bread at 3 o'clock this morning. Some queues are a thousand long. Bread is being baked by the soldiers.

Communications are cut with a large number of towns, both by rail and by wire. Here it is very difficult to obtain news. At San Sebastian there is constant street fighting. At Barcelona the situation is obscure although it is said that trams and motorbuses are beginning to run. Saragoossa is quiet—a fact which is perhaps explained by the intense hostility felt there against Catalonia. Two thousand soldiers arrived at Tarragona ready for any emergency in the Catalan region.

Two thousand five hundred soldiers, a majority of whom are of the Foreign Legion, have landed at Gijon with the intention of proceeding to the mining zone. Not only are telephonic communications cut but roads are blown up, which makes progress of the troops extremely laborious.

Military tribunals begin operating this afternoon and it is feared a number of summary executions will take place.

Veritable arsenals have been discovered in official buildings of most towns in Catalonia and elsewhere.

Madrid last night was in complete darkness, the police firing indiscriminately at any windows where they could see a light.

Arms Over Heads

After 7:30 no one was allowed to walk along the streets without their arms raised, even women. Two English girls had come two miles with their arms over their heads, and were searched every few hundred yards. When it was seen they were English, they were allowed to pass.

Motorcars dashed hither and thither with police and soldiers, pounced on solitary passers-by, and searched their pockets, while the searchlight was turned on them. Shock police were perched in trees, in outlying districts, in darkness, to shoot any suspects.

In the center of the town there are police and troopers on roofs.

During the daytime people go about and except that the only motor cars are those of the police, life looks almost normal. All motor cars and motor cycles have been confiscated by the military authorities—even bicycles.

The frontiers are closed.

The fleet arrived at Barcelona and was received, it is declared, with great

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Havana Embroiled By General Strike Of Radical Unions

Tramcar Operators Stay at Posts in Face of Terrorist Mob

HAVANA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Rifle and machine-gun bullets sprayed Havana streets today, killing one person and wounding at least 15, as radical labor unions ushered in a general strike.

The office of the newspaper Ahora was destroyed by fire and machine-gun bullets riddled another office, that of the Diario de la Marina, where one policeman was wounded. More than 35 bombs were exploded.

Dozens of tramcars were attacked by roving bands of terrorists. Violence became general shortly after the walkout, called by the Communist Confederation of Labor, began at midnight.

A check-up revealed the following workers were on strike, wholly or partly: Railroad employees, truck drivers, tram maintenance men, dock workers, bus men, sugar-mill employees and Left Wing students. Walkouts have been called by unions at light, power, gas and water plants.

Fishing for Rise, Fishmen Strike

North Shore's Cry 'More Roads'

Seven-Day Week for Politicians

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strike

In the Fishermen's Net

The paralyzing effects of a strike crept along the Boston water front today. According to union leaders, 3000 fish handlers and fishermen have walked out on Fish Pier; according to Mr. Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, not more than 800 workers have struck.

Along the water front this morning the sea was uncommonly blue, out in the harbor freighters and tugs and sea gulls gave a serene air to the day. The ugliest weather was blowing up on shore, where 50 special officers watched for trouble, hundred of strikers did picket duty. Despite the strike 1,000,000 pounds of fish were unloaded, 24 boats brought in the fish, the fishermen themselves unloading the catch. But two vessels nosed out to sea, heading for Gloucester, carrying away 260,000 pounds of unloaded fish.

Leaders of the Boston Sea Food Workers Union declare the strike is only gathering headway, that six trawlers are already tied up, that ships will be put out of commission as they come in, that as boats dock the fishermen will join the strike, that 5000 will be on strike by Saturday.

Reporters circulating among strikers find many strikers who are vague on the issues of the strikes. Indications abound that New York leaders are conducting the dispute.

Broadly the strike is for higher wages, shorter hours. Says Mr. Cooley: "The association and its affiliates have consistently met Labor's demands with concessions, only to be met with more demands; the association was never officially notified of the strike, the owners of the fish vessels have averaged a $5000 loss on each one during the last year, despite this the fishermen are paid $1000 a year as well as receiving their food."

Highways

North and South Again

South of Boston, wide, smooth roads send traffic forward at an average speed of 30 miles an hour. But to the north, traffic moves at the irksome pace of 15 miles an hour. Residents on the North Shore charge discrimination; claim the South

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Things Present

Who would have thought that there was poetry in railroad tracks? But a glance at a poem on the Home Forum Page should convince any skeptic.

These are days when many a bird and mammal are considering a long trek, as the nature lover will note in "October Brings Migration Days," on the Children's Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and the fifth article in the "Preventing the Causes of Crime" series.

School Rivals Home in War on Crime

Can Do Much Toward "Preventing Causes of Crime" by Right Guidance in Bridging Gap Between the Two—Educationists Admit That Too Often This Vital Plank in Educational Platform Is Neglected

Need Is Found for Proper Control of Youth to Prevent Truancy

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The fifth of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those children who slip away into bypaths of truancy and delinquency in the no-man's-land between home and school offer a challenge to parents and teachers for more effective action to prevent these incipient causes of crime, according to social authorities.

"Are the schools doing all they can for the character development of pupils?"

To this a number of social workers answer "No," and one of them, Miss Julia Jaffray of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor goes so far as to say, "The schools are doing practically nothing for the social adjustment of children."

Character education is considered so important in the prevention of crime's causes by the Senate Committee Investigating Crime that the committee is conducting an experiment in schools at Washington. It is hoped by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the committee, that results in character education will be achieved with direct reference to preventing crime's causes. The experiment is designed to prepare the way for adoption of similar projects throughout the country. States already showing an active interest include Michigan and Utah.

The National Crime Prevention Council at Los Angeles also stresses the value of character education for preventing the development of criminal motives among young people. Its slogan is "Crime Prevention by Character Education," to be realized through the schools and by advertising.

In New York City an individual principal, Dr. Nathan Peyser, has tried out his own program for "militant organized action" in one school in the East Harlem section of Manhattan and one school in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn, and has now had the satisfaction of seeing his plan adopted both by the board of superintendents and the New York City Principals' Association.

What Dr. Peyser recommends is to develop leagues of men and women fused into a community association; enlist public and private welfare agencies; make a social and environmental survey of the community; provide a staff of professional workers; home-visiting teachers, social and recreational leaders; develop a health center, a clinic, playgrounds, school and recreational centers; educational and guidance facilities for parents; community oversight of neighborhood housing; street safety; sanitation, recreation, and personal work with delinquents.

In Dr. Peyser's school a personality inventory is made of each child and passed along to teachers in succession, student self-government is carried on, and good citizenship qualities are made evident to the children in concrete situations as they occur in the school and community.

Child guidance bureaus, whether they are to be "a mere drop in the bucket" or the start of an important development, are springing up in various parts of the country. In

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Crime Conference Set for Dec. 10-13

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Oct. 8

DATES for the "National Crime Conference," designed to extend and integrate activities against crime and its causes, are announced by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, for Dec. 10 to 13 at the capital.

One of its first tasks will be "to prepare the way for a definite governmental organization attacking the causes of crime," it was stated recently by a spokesman for the Department of Justice.

Leaders representing all elements of society will be invited to meet the crime problem on a social basis, as contrasted with the juridical aspects of law enforcement.

Cardinals Win Sixth Game, 4 to 3

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Cardinals' defenses behind Paul Dean crumpled for a moment in the third inning today, enabling the Detroit Tigers, with Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe on the mound, to tie the score at one all in the vital sixth game of the World Series before a capacity crowd estimated at 47,000.

Score by Innings

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Batteries—P. Dean and Delancey; Rowe and Cochrane. Umpires—Klem, National League, at the plate; Owens, American League, at third base; Reardon, National League, at second base; Geisel, American League, at first base.

School Rivals Home in War on Crime

Can Do Much Toward "Preventing Causes of Crime" by Right Guidance in Bridging Gap Between the Two—Educationists Admit That Too Often This Vital Plank in Educational Platform Is Neglected

(Continued from Page 1)

1931 the Commonwealth Fund included the work of visiting teachers in its program for the prevention of delinquency and with the coöperation of school administrators has been conducting experiments in 30 cities. Several California cities, notably San Francisco Los Angeles and Berkeley, are carrying forward coördinated campaigns of all neighborhood agencies dealing with community conditions and children operating through a flexible program.

The San Francisco plan includes a fortnightly meeting of the chief of police, the superintendent of schools, the chief probation officer, and the superintendent of playgrounds. The recreation leaders keep in touch with the boys at all times, playgrounds are lighted for night use, and gangs have been transformed into clubs.

Los Angeles now has 48 coördinating councils developed within two years, each being divided into three committees dealing respectively with adjustment, character building and environment, and the whole acting as a clearing house to refer individual problems to the proper agency. Los Angeles has put to work 1500 unemployed white-collar men and women on a delinquency prevention project involving 353 playgrounds in 51 communities.

But what are individual teachers doing in the classroom? No one can deny the enormity of their problem. There is a kind of no-man's-land between home and school. Across it each day straggle children who may have learned dishonesty, so to speak, at their mother's knee, in dodging the payment of full fares on street cars, in violating antilitter signs and strewing banana skins on park roads, in small lies in family living. How are the teachers to impress upon such boys and girls "character building, civic righteousness, economics, government, and social ethics" which are called crime's strongest adversary by Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons in the United States Department of Justice.

Neglected at Vital Point

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien of the child guidance bureau of the New York City school system states the problem as follows:

"The schools in the past have wrongly assumed that when a child is 6 or 7 years old he is capable of going ahead with the program as arranged. The teacher has perhaps 40 of these children in a class. The school system, the principal, and the superintendent urge upon her the necessity of knowing the subject matter and pedagogy, but the third part of education's tripod—the child—has been left out.

"The average school systems have put the major emphasis on whether the child has passed in geography, reading or arithmetic, rather than whether he has matured in his thinking and emotions and is therefore better able to make social adjustments, happier and better poised than when he entered the class. It has not looked behind inattentiveness or poor recitations to the cause.

"Is it fair to say that a child has failed when he has done all that he can, perhaps done more hard work than the child who has passed with a good grade? And, contrariwise, can the school honestly assume the responsibility of wasting the time of the child who has been submerged in one grade by advancing him to another which is manifestly beyond his capacity.

"There is a need for the schools to dignify vocational education in the minds of children and parents and not allow this activity to be considered a waste basket for those who cannot succeed elsewhere.

"In addition to trying to teach children how to use their hands, we must also help them to develop the basic qualities necessary to success in their chosen field, such as punctuality and persistence—finishing whatever they undertake irrespective of its hardness or disagreeableness.

"Children lacking these fundamental necessities for vocational success often fail to adjust themselves socially as well as industrially and feed into the street gangs, the police courts, the jails."

Did Much to Protect Youth

Recognition of the extent to which juvenile delinquency swells the total of crime has led to parent-teacher projects, often embracing the entire community. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, for example, carried on an extensive program and last year completed 3225 character education projects in 32 states by providing for youth organizations, coöperating with schools and churches, and by aiding in summer Bible school terms.

The congress also furthered 1355 projects in 31 states dealing with juvenile protection. Objectives included the improvement of conditions in juvenile courts, removing salacious magazines from news stands, enforcement of liquor regulations, protesting cigarette advertising and preventing the licensing of cigarette-vending machines.

Gambling devices are protested, the removal of slot machines is urged, and supervision of dance halls sought, with parole for delinquent boys. Homes are sought for waifs. Members of the organization even did laundry for three motherless boys to enable them to attend school.

In addition, the congress undertook 2995 other projects in 30 states with a direct bearing on preventing the causes of crime. These projects dealt with legislation prohibiting child labor, protecting the schools, liquor control, motion-picture regulation, pure food and milk. Local branches totaling nearly 15,000 projects have provided milk and hot lunches, clothing, shoes, and carfare for school children.

Education, especially when it develops character, has a definite part in deterring crime, it is shown by all of the many surveys of prison population which have been made, recording a lower percentage of literacy than is the case in the outside world. Experts sometimes argue that this merely proves that literate children more readily escape correctional institutions and that a lack of education may be only one phase of several environmental deficiencies. Still the fact remains that education gives an all-around development to the individual and increases his occupational opportunities, two valuable agencies of crime prevention.

Yet the public spends a disproportionate amount on controlling criminals in comparison with what is spent on general education. Taking the 1928 figures of public education in the United States, the total cost of all types of public education, elementary, secondary and collegiate, was about $2,500,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 was spent on elementary and secondary schools.

Crime Cost and Education

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement did not attempt to reckon the complete annual crime bill, which is somewhere between $12,000,000,000 and $17,000,000,000, according to the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, but it did present figures showing that for every $2 spent on elementary and secondary school pupils at least $1.50 is used to attempt to control criminals. There are about 25,000,000 pupils in these schools, and while the crime population is not so easily to be arrived at, certainly the per capita outlay for criminals is far in excess of that for schoolboys and girls.

It is impossible to reckon with any degree of accuracy how many children will be out of school this year because of shortage of educational funds, but emergency federal aid last year amounted to $26,000,000, without which it is estimated that by April 1, 20,000 schools would have closed their doors to some 1,000,000 children. There were 84,000 teachers who taught through the year for less than $450, and the school districts of the nation piled up a back salary bill of $55,000,000.

The education of children uses up about 17 cents of each dollar of public money, about 12 cents for elementary schools, 3 cents for igh schools, and 2 cents for colleges and universities.

All of which led Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the board of education of New York City, to say at the beginning of the school year:

"Build schools today or jails tomorrow. You cannot cheat the child without cheating humanity. The cost of education is heavy, but it is a trifling sum compared to the staggering cost of human waste, of failure of faith, of destruction of morals, of increase in crime, of the great cost of criminal courts, jails and prisons that are the inevitable result of failure in education."

These are a few of the factors cited as calling for further action to prevent the causes of crime, within the home and school, as well as in the community during the hours when children pass from one to the other and frequently are beset with influences that should be offset by wholesome activities.

No Man's Land—Between School and Home

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Duty of Schools Is Stressed

WHAT more should the schools do to prevent the causes of crime? A few replies follow in the form of special statements to The Christian Science Monitor:

Dr. Henry Lester Smith

President, National Education Association

The school has too often been led to glorify such life goals as "get ahead," "be somebody," "money is the best measure of success," and "money opens all doors." This emphasis has been pressed upon teachers by the citizens of our individualistic and acquisitive society.

As people generally become more unselfish and socially minded, the school will be freer as a character-forming agency. Its efforts will tend to diminish organized and individual crime which is deliberate in character.

Within recent years school subjects have been generally revised to stress the coöperative and unselfish aspects of social life. Extra-curriculum activities, hobbies, music, art, and dramatics have been given a larger place so as to develop individual interests and to divert surplus time and energy into socially constructive pursuits. Visiting teachers and regular staff members have given much time to the elimination of conditions in homes and communities which contribute to delinquency. Every aspect of school life has been focused upon the individual child so as to help him to find a happy place as a part of a wholesome society.

Dr. John M. Brewer

Director, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Harvard Graduate School of Education

It is my firm conviction, based on many years of teaching in the public schools and on work with boys' clubs, summer camps and settlements, that the schools of our nation must be radically reorganized in order to render their best service toward preventing the causes of crime.

Such reorganization need not involve greater expense, but it does involve a reëxamination of the aims of education with a view to the introduction into curricula of subjects designed to build up right attitudes toward crime in the pupils.

The prevention of many causes of crime cannot be accomplished without wider and better forms of vocational guidance. A very large part of crime is vocational life gone wrong.

When will educators give us a school system which misses none of the following?

1. Vocational guidance for every child, to teach him why and how to earn an honest living, and why and how to cooperate in bringing to pass a better economic world.
2. Effective guidance in the citizenship of school life and of other juvenile activities, teaching the wisdom, knowledge and skill of law making and administrative effort.
3. Guidance in working out and applying standards in leisure-time activities.
4. Guidance in the discussion and solution of moral and ethical problems, with application first to present issues in the life of youth, and, second, to every kind of adult activity, including the home, citizenship, work and recreation.

The school or college which neglects an effective attack upon these problems is not only resigning a large part of its educational duty; it is actually, through this neglect, contributing to the cause of crime.

Miss Grace Abbott

Professor of Public Welfare, University of Chicago
Former Chief, United States Children's Bureau

Last year a great change for the better took place when the age for children to enter industry was, generally speaking, raised from 14 to 16 years. This does not solve the problems of the children sent back to school, however. For them we shall need more individualized programs and a better adjustment between school and home.

The schools will need greater resources to meet the needs of these children. In any case, if we do not pay for their development in the school, we shall pay for it in other and more costly ways, largely juvenile delinquency.

In addition to juvenile courts, we ought to have agencies which give help to parents before their children get into court. There should be educational centers where the scientific information which has been gathered in the child-welfare field could be made available to those eager for it, whether parents or teachers.

Chicago Group Finds Schools Outdo Prisons Against Crime

Urges More Social Service in Public Teaching and Fewer Jails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—More social service in the public schools to keep children off the road to delinquency, and fewer custodial institutions for young people, are recommended as a crime prevention policy by a committee of Chicago citizens appointed to study the prevention of delinquency by the superintendent of schools of Chicago, Mr. William J. Bogan.

Four years of study by this committee, composed of persons with exceptional experience in the field of child welfare and sociology, brought forth an appeal for more trained and expert people in the school system to help "problem children" or children from "problem homes" adjust themselves where they are and thus save them from court experience and all that follows.

Explaining its reasons for stressing a policy of prevention of child delinquency through school services, the advisory group said:

"Your committee finds as a result of conferences, study and deliberation, that the prevention of delinquency, truancy and other behavior problems in children through the extension and use of social services is much easier, less costly and more efficacious than custodial treatment."

Preventive Work Found Best

It found also that "the institutional method of treating behavior problems has failed to justify the faith placed in it when it was first established," and that "preventive and remedial work with the child in his own school and neighborhood is more effective than treatment elsewhere."

"It is evident," the report adds, "that the crucial point of adjustment is not inside an institution but outside in the child's own community." Instead of an institution, the committee recommends an increased staff of experienced social workers who would plan for the individual child a program "which will utilize the varied resources already available in the community."

A few cases requiring custodial care will probably remain, the committee states. And in some cases, it adds, the home conditions may be so bad that the child must be placed in a better environment. In the latter situation, it recommends placing children in foster homes rather than in institutions, and declares that county funds for boarding children in such homes should be increased.

Two special public schools for problem boys already established in Chicago were recommended for promoting the "educational and social adjustment of their students," and two more such schools were urged as substitutes for the present parental school.

Limitations of Parental School

Commenting on the parental school, to which boys between the ages of 7 and 16 are committed "for detention and education" by the Juvenile Court after being judged "truant or incorrigible" the committee reported: It is evident that an institution like this cannot function satisfactorily unless the community in which the child lives and the school he attends are adequately organized to help in his adjustment upon release from the institution. If they are so organized to help him, it is doubtful whether there is need for a parental school.

Social services in the public schools curtailed in a local retrenchment program should be extended with a carefully selected staff, the committee advises. It urges better coördination of the agencies now working within the school for the adjustment of the individual child, such as the bureaus of compulsory education, of child study, of vocational guidance, visiting teachers and special schools and rooms.

The chairman of this committee is Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive director of the Juvenile Protective Association, and among its members are Miss Lea D. Taylor, president of the National Federation of Settlements, and Dr. E. W. Burgess, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago.

Education's Cost Is Fifth of Crime

THE toll of crime in the United States annually far outweighs the cost of public education, as shown by the following estimates:

Crime	$13,000,000,000
Education	2,500,000,000

Annual per capita costs average:

For every inmate of federal and state penal or reformatory institutions	$373
For every child in public schools	86

Rockford to Install Chalmers

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 8 (AP)—Inaugural week ceremonies opened today at Rockford College that will see the installation Wednesday of Dr Gordon Keith Chalmers, former professor of English at Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, as president of the college. Guests of honor at the reception will be Robert Frost and Carl Sandburg, poets.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Crime Conference to Stress Prevention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, today turned his attention to the problem of crime prevention with announcement of the date for his long-projected national "crime conference."

The gathering of experts on every phase of the crime problem is to be held in Washington from Dec. 10 to 13. President Roosevelt will open the sessions in Constitution Hall. Invitations have gone to governors, state officials and to all organizations or institutions, the activities of which bear in any way on the crime question.

Mr. Cummings' official call for the conference outlined its objectives tentatively as follows:

"In order to build a foundation for a more effective administration of justice, based upon the integration of all available forces of law and order, a conference on crime is hereby called to meet in the city of Washington from the tenth to the thirteenth of Dec., 1934.

"The purpose of the conference is to evolve a practical program of objectives that will commend itself to the support of the American people What is sought is neither a federal program alone, nor a state program alone, but methods of effective cooperation in the sphere of crime prevention and criminal law enforcement among the federal, state and local governments, as well as the active assistance of all agencies, official and otherwise which can participate in a sustained national movement to deal with the criminal menace."

The agenda of the conference has not yet been worked out in detail, but Department of Justice officials indicate that the conference will be asked to give "broad but practical" consideration to the crime problem for four general angles. First and most important is to be a careful study of the basic causes of crime and an analysis of fundamental preventive methods.

This first subject is expected to lead into a consideration of economic insecurity as basic cause of crime, and recommendations for reform of economic and social conditions which would eliminate a large share of the incentive to crime.

Second on the agenda will be the question of investigation, detection and apprehension, with emphasis placed on the need for better coordination between federal and other police authorities. A recommendation is expected to be evolved for a criminological institute here in Washington to provide a centralized clearing house for all such work. It would also involve the higher technical education of enforcement and detection officers.

Reform in criminal courts, both as to personnel and to procedure, comes third, while the fourth general subject will cover the rehabilitation problem, including detention, parole, probation and pardon.

Every care will be taken to prevent the conference from becoming an unwieldy and superficial event. Attendance, it is understood, will be strictly limited to qualified experts. Ample opportunity is to be provided for these experts to discuss their problems in small groups in addition to general meetings and speeches.

Peru's Cabinet Resigns

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Cabinet headed by Premier Alberto Rey de Castro, formed less than a year ago, resigned Saturday.

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Ban on Private Gold Sustained

Supreme Court Tests New Deal

Hawaii Gets Air Mail Service

Senate's Prestige Restored by Reopening of the MacCracken Case—Astor Trust Funds Found Liable to Taxes of $10,810,859

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—A group of important Supreme Court decisions, discussions between President Roosevelt and his budget-making officers, and his conference with the new NRA Executive Board, all three events of first-rate national significance, served to emphasize today the speeded-up pace at which Government is again moving.

* * *

New Deal on Trial: The momentous examination of protested acts of the Roosevelt Administration which the Supreme Court is undertaking passed several important milestones in the decisions handed down today. First in importance was rejection of the appeal of Mr. Frederick Barber Campbell, New York lawyer, who attacked the validity of President Roosevelt's gold-hoarding regulations.

Mr. Campbell is under self-sought indictment in New York for gold hoarding. He brought and lost two actions, one a suit to force the Chase National Bank to return 27 bars of gold which he had deposited in a safe deposit box, and the other to restrain the Federal Attorney from prosecuting him. In both cases the Supreme Court rejected appeal of these actions. The validity of the gold hoarding orders now seems finally established.

Both district and circuit courts ruled against Mr. Campbell, and he has not recovered his gold store—originally worth $300,000 and now worth much more because of devaluation. The Supreme Court held that his plea did not present a case and that in view of the emergency the hoarding regulations were valid.

Mr. Campbell had contended that to take his gold as an emergency measure broke down the guarantee of the Fifth Amendment, and that the statutes under which the President acted delegated power to him beyond his authority. These contentions are rejected.

* * *

More Trials to Come: The Supreme Court, however, offered some comfort to conservatives by agreeing to pass on the validity of the gold devaluation clauses. It accepted for review an attack on the Devaluation Act as applied to bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The law has been sustained in this case by the New York State Court of Appeals. Abrogation of the gold clause, which was involved in the case has been one of the most hotly attacked executive acts of President Roosevelt.

* * *

MacCracken Case Reopened: The dignity of the Senate—and how it may be appeased—will now finally come to trial before the Supreme Court. In reopening the District Court of Appeals' rejection of the Senate's sentence of Mr. William P. MacCracken, the Supreme Court embraces a difficult and important constitutional point.

The Senate's right to punish is involved, and its right to be appeased after a defendant admits his fault and apologizes for it, as Mr. MacCracken did. The Snate claims its dignity is worth 10 days. Meanwhile Mr. MacCracken is serving as an official American alternate-delegate to the Confederation Aeronautique Internationale, now meeting in Washington!

* * *

Revenue, Too: Not content with decisions and announcements of highest constitutional import, the Supreme Court brings glad tidings to Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Two trust funds established by the late William Waldorf Astor, the first Viscount Astor, are declared to be liable for taxes of $10,810,849.98.

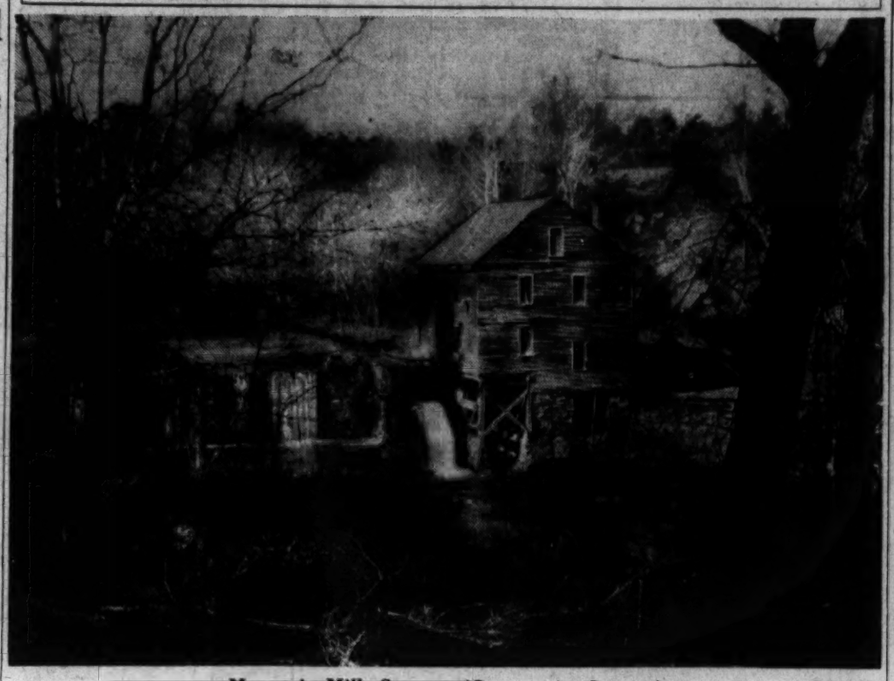
* * *

Hawaiian Air Mail: Over the radio from Honolulu came the whir of motors warming up to inaugurate air-mail service over a 333-mile route between the islands that form Hawaii.

"The days when missionaries carried letters from one island to another in slow, precarious outrigger canoes, or early sailing vessels, will fade still further into the past," Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, told a radio audience. "With the take-off of the first load of air mail from Honolulu, the four principal islands of Hawaii will be linked together by the same efficient air-mail service that mainland United States has found invaluable.

Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., to which the air mail contracts for Hawaii has been awarded, has successfully operated a fleet of amphibian passenger planes over the land and water routes to be followed by the new air mail service. Adding the Hawaiian mileage to routes being flown in the United States, Mr. Farley found that the United States air mail is now being flown a total of 28,795 miles.

Grinding Meal and Sociability in North Carolina



Mountain Mills Serve as 'Community Centers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—While southern Appalachia may have yielded some of its beauty to the woodman's ax, it has retained much that makes it attractive—and primitive.

One of the most famous water mills in this section of North Carolina is located near Bryson City. For many years it has furnished the ingredients for "corn bred" for those in the surrounding country, who have taken their grain there to have it ground into meal. It also forms a news center.

Setting for Bird Group Depicts Gobi Desert Scene

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The scene which members of the Central Asiatic Expedition to Mongolia saw from the door of the mess tent is the setting for a new bird group depicting bird life of the Gobi Desert which opened at the American Museum of Natural History today.

Tsagan Nor, the lake in the background, was a breeding ground for many kinds of water birds and a typical example of the saline lakes found in various parts of the Gobi, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the Asiatic expeditions, said in describing the exhibit. "The foreground of the group is typical Gobi vegetation and terrain, the gravel having been brought from the desert by the Central Asiatic Expedition."

High Court Agrees To Make Ruling On New Deal Laws

Decisions Promised on Oil Production and Gold Payments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass upon the constitutionality of vital new deal legislation—a section of the Recovery Act applying to oil production and the suspension of gold payments.

This will be the first Roosevelt Administration legislation to run the gauntlet of the high court.

The court refused to pass upon the validity of the act prohibiting gold hoarding.

In addition, it promised a ruling on the power of the Senate to punish William P. MacCracken Jr., a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, for contempt as a result of his failure to produce air mail records.

It also agreed to decide whether Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., of New York City has the right to reduce the price of its milk to stores.

Oil Companies Bring Action

The cases challenging the validity of the National Industrial Recovery Act were brought by the Panama Refining Company and the Amazon Petroleum Corporation, both of East Texas.

The federal district court for East Texas ruled against the Government, but the fifth circuit court of appeals took the opposite view.

Gold payment suspension legislation was attacked by Mr. Norman C. Norman of New York City, who contended that a person owning a gold bond is entitled to payment in gold or in currency of the gold equivalent value.

In the gold hoarding case, lower courts have held that Mr. Frederick C. Campbell, a New York City lawyer, should stand trial for failure to report to the Government the metal in his possession.

Jury Favored Aluminum Firm

The court refused to rule on the action of the second circuit court of appeals ordering a retrial of a suit brought against the Aluminum Company of America by the Baush Machine Tool Company for $9,000,000 for alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

The Baush Company of Springfield, Mass., filed suit in the Federal District Court for Connecticut and a jury decided in favor of the Aluminum Company of Pittsburgh in which the Mellons have a large interest. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals directed a new trial, holding that certain evidence excluded at the first trial, offered by the Baush Company, should be admitted.

The Baush Company contended the Aluminum Company monopolized commerce in ingot aluminum, maintaining prices for it at an unreasonably high level and selling manufactured aluminum products at such a narrow profit as to destroy competition.

The court refused to rule on the validity of patents of great importance to the motion picture industry, relating to a process for producing and showing combined sound and picture films.

The court agreed to rule on the appeal of Mr. Nathan A. Tirrell, a rural mail carrier, from a gasoline road toll tax imposed on him by New Hampshire. Mr. Tirrell challenged validity of public laws of New Hampshire of 1927 and 1929 imposing vehicle road tolls, contending it was in violation of the Federal Constitution to tax the gasoline he used in discharging his official duties as a rural mail carrier. The New Hampshire Supreme Court sustained the tax.

Price Fixing Is Left In President's Hands By New NRA Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—With several industries hammering at the Government's door to continue its price-fixing policy, "abandonment" of which was announced last week, the NRA's new executive board left the whole problem with President Roosevelt in its first meeting with the Chief Executive.

The Administration's policy, as expressed in high sources, is this: That price-fixing as a general practice is abandoned, but that if specific industries which demand its continuance, are able to enforce it, and do not thereby unduly penalize the consumer, the practice may continue.

Thus, for example, the lumber industry which telegraphed in alarm protest to Mr. Donald R. Richberg, head of the NRA policy board, when he announced that price-fixing would be dropped, will be allowed to continue its present code practices as long as things work well. Should widespread violations make price-fixing futile or should the prices seem excessively high, the Administration stands ready to withdraw its concession and allow the situation to revert to pre-NRA.

U. S. Is Declared To Have Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston by the Marquis of Lothian last week, that the English labor leaders today are regarded as statesmen by employers—and not just as agitators to be feared and distrusted.

Mr. Henderson agreed.

"That's just it," he said. "In the days since 1900 the Labor Party was trained in business management under fire of negotiations with employers. Today, capital sits across the table with us—willing, even anxious to discuss amicably our common problems.

"Experience, wisdom acquired through action, brought our leaders to this point of national acceptance," he said. "And I believe they will do the same for American labor. There is no essential difference in temperament between American labor and ourselves.

"However raw and heterogeneous and untutored your labor movement may be regarded by employers today we were no less green three decades ago. You will grow, just as we. I see signs that today point to the fact that growth is proceeding rapidly."

Mr. Henderson, as well as being the author of several technological works on the engineering approach to the economic problem, is known throughout the United States and England as the author of "The Case for Socialism," the official Socialist Party textbook in both countries.

The word 'socialism,' he said, is not the common specter of ruin in the popular mind in England that it is here. We have long had co-operatives—or socialized enterprises—that have grown today to such proportions that 60 per cent of all tea sold today in England is grown, shipped, packaged and sold by co-operative organizations.

In the United States, the word 'socialism' may have to be avoided for a time, he said, but the process itself, and the reaching out of labor to embrace it, is inevitable just the same.

President Places Seal of Approval On Work of CCC

Indicates Continuance of Least Criticized Item in New Deal Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—President Roosevelt has indicated in a note to Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, that the Civilian Conservation Corps, least criticized phase of the New Deal, will be continued indefinitely.

"I have been greatly interested and encouraged by the fine report of your visits to CCC camps in many parts of the country," the President wrote Mr. Fechner.

"This kind of work must go on. I believe that the nation feels that the work of these young men is so thoroughly justified, and, in addition to the benefits to the men themselves, are so clear that the actual annual cost will be met without much opposition or much complaint."

Back from an inspection tour of 125 camps in 10 western states, Mr. Fechner reported that he had found conditions "excellent" and that no one person had been critical of the CCC program.

President Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Fechner was interpreted as announcement that he plans to ask Congress to continue the CCC indefinitely after next March when it will come to an end unless legislation is passed authorizing it beyond its original two years. The CCC, like the NRA, will probably undergo some changes before it becomes a permanent arm of the Government.

Stamford Disagrees On Breakwater Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A clash between waterfront business and residential interests from Stamford, Conn., loomed today before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors as it considered a proposed breakwater construction off Stamford harbor.

The Stamford Harbor Improvement Committee, headed by Mr. W. H. Wheeler Jr., came prepared to urge the construction as necessary to prevent swells from Long Island Sound from interfering with harbor activities. A brief prepared by Mr. Wheeler says there is little or no protection for vessels now entering the east or west channels.

Estimate of 9,326,514 Jobless Given at A. F. of L. Convention; Based on Massachusetts Survey

Green in Pulpit Address Hinges Reign of Peace in Industry on Application of 'Rules of Righteousness' by Both Sides

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8 (AP)—An estimate that 16,846,322 persons were either unemployed or working only part time in the United States the first three months of 1934 was announced here by a Boston delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention on the basis of a Government-sponsored survey in Massachusetts.

The total of actually unemployed was placed at 9,326,514 by Mr. Robert J. Watt, representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who made public the report he will submit to the convention here either Wednesday or Thursday.

The results of the survey, he said, indicate previous estimates of the total unemployed or working only part time are "far too conservative."

Taken as Typical State

Massachusetts was taken as the basis of the survey because conditions in that State were believed fairly representative of the entire country.

A house-to-house canvass in Massachusetts disclosed, Mr. Watt announced, that of 1,808,840 persons able and willing to work, 34.5 per cent, or 624,526 were either unemployed or working only temporarily on a part-time basis" the first quarter of 1934.

Allowing that Massachusetts is a fair State for comparison, these figures were carried out to indicate the total similarly situated in the country as a whole.

Census statistics for 1930 placing the total persons employable in the United States at 48,829,920 were used in arriving at the total national estimate.

Pulpits Opened to Labor

With strife confronting the American Federation of Labor within and without, its president, Mr. William Green, pleaded yesterday for the application of the "rules of righteousness" to effect friendly relations among all factions.

Declaring that even after one side is exhausted in an industrial strike, leaders of both sides must get together to decide on the conditions of peace, Mr. Green asked in an address from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church here:

"Why not try the conference room first, and save all the waste?"

Delegates to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the federation entering its second week, were guest speakers in 30 of the city's churches.

In the application of religious fundamentals, Mr. Green stated in his address, lies the solution of problems that incite industrial warfare.

Wants Workable Christianity

The average worker, Mr. Green said in his address, gives little consideration to the study of theology, but asks rather for a "practical, workable Christianity."

If the worker "smarts under injustice, he questions the efficiency of the church," the labor leader declared. "The oppressed worker cannot understand why extreme poverty should prevail. He cannot reconcile himself to the belief that being subjected to such conditions on earth will enable him to enjoy more fully the future life.

"Justice and frankness should govern the relations between employers and employees."

If the earnings of industry are justly distributed between capital and labor and the worker is paid wages that allow him and his family to live in "decency and comfort," he becomes "a valuable asset to society and to the church," Mr. Green said.

The growing interest of the clergy and laymen in social and industrial problems is "more than a friendly gesture," the labor president stated. "It is an expression of the deep and genuine interest the church has in the moral, material and spiritual welfare of mankind."

Tulsa Man Hires Plane To Bring Cape Cod Fish

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—It seems that one Mr. T. M. McAnally of the inland city of Tulsa, Okla., likes his ocean fish and likes it fresh. Furthermore he's willing to pay a fancy price for it.

A plane chartered especially for the purpose roared off from Hyannis, Oct. 6, its cockpit loaded with 22 gallons of scallops and 35 pounds of haddock, mackerel and other fish taken a few hours before from the waters off Cape Cod. It headed post haste for Tulsa and the home of the connoisseur.

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WHOSE JOB...
Father's or Mother's?

"WHY," asked the Bachelor Uncle, "do fathers leave to mothers the job of moulding their boys during the years when a man's influence would mean so much?"

He seemed to feel that he knew the answer, and continued: "Now, take my brother, for example. His oldest boy is in college, the next in prep school, and during the summer the younger ones go off to camp. Whose job is it to see that they are equipped, to keep in touch with them, to give them comfort or advice when they need it? You've guessed it — mother's. Even though two of them are now almost men. Why should that be? He may say that he's pretty busy; but I haven't noticed that mother is exactly idle."

"Evidently you feel that, in his place, you'd do differently?"

"Here's what I think I'd do when one of them started for college, school or camp. I think I'd say: 'Boy, we're going to miss you. It's going to be a little lonesome here, evenings. If you could manage to send an occasional letter or telephone call, the same would be gratefully received. We're still interested in every little thing that concerns you—your studies, your sports, your teachers, your food, your chums, your reactions to life as you meet it.

"How about at least one letter a week to your mother, and one or two telephone calls to me here at home? I don't like to write letters in long hand, and if I dictated replies on the letterhead of the Complex Architectural and Engineering Corporation they'd sound—well, dictated. And I don't want to call you up, because I might do so at an inopportune moment.

"But why can't you call us up? You know our number. Just tell the operator to reverse the charge. Never mind if there's nothing in particular to talk about. It will be worth the cost just to hear your voice.

"And then I think I'd add something like this: 'Maybe I can still help you in your studies, although I'm pretty rusty. I don't want to do your thinking for you, but I wouldn't mind helping you do it if you find yourself confused or baffled. Your instructor may ask you for a thesis on the N.R.A. or the textile code and you may not have at hand trade association reports or trade publications such as come to my desk. I'd be glad, and a little bit flattered, if you asked me to help you.'"

"What about girls doing likewise?"

"Girls? Oh, girls will talk to their mothers, anyway. I want the boy to talk to his dad."

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m.*

BOSTON

TO		TO		TO	
Worcester	.25	Kent, Conn.	.45	Brunswick, Me.	.45
Amherst	.30	New Haven, Conn.	.40	Ithaca, N. Y.	.75
Northampton	.30	Exeter, N. H.	.25	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	.75
Middlebury, Vt.	.50	Hanover, N. H.	.40	Princeton, N. J.	.65

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

*IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NUMBER, CALL "INFORMATION"

Fishing for Rise, Fishmen Strike

North Shore's Cry 'More Roads'

Seven-Day Week for Politicians

(Continued from Page 1)

Shore has wrangled the best roads from the Legislature.

A case in point: Beyond Lynn all the traffic from many directions is funneled along one road to Gloucester and Rockport; this road threatens to wear out before long. So today Representative Frank L. Floyd of Manchester introduced a bill calling for an auxiliary road parallel to the present Gloucester boulevard at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

A similar proposal has already been drafted by the Department of Public Works. The department would make such a road an arc in the circumferential highway around Boston from Gloucester on the North Shore and Nantasket and Hingham on the South Shore.

Route 128 is recognized as an attempt to give Boston a circumferential highway, but because it passes through city centers, highway experts declare it defeats its principal purpose of safety.

Politics

The Merry-Go-Round

Political candidates are on a seven-day week. Yesterday being Sunday they merely spoke louder and more often. In Tremont Temple, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor, put the financial record of his Democratic opponent, Mr. James M. Curley, to the test, found it wanting.

The Lieutenant-Governor told the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association the following stories about Mr. Curley:

In 1914 Mr. Curley became for the first time Mayor of Boston; the tax rate was $17.20. During his term of office expenditures rose $2,000,000, city debt $5,600,000, his successor was forced to establish a tax rate of $21.20.

At the start of his second administration the tax rate was $24.70; the fourth year it had been kited to $26.70; assessed valuations had been raised more than $266,800,000, the city's debts had upped $11,489,000, expenditures, $7,000,000.

Upon entering his third term, he discovered a tax rate of $28, this he increased to $35.50 in 1932, reduced by borrowing to $32.80 in 1933, all of which necessitated the city's highest tax rate, $37.10, under Mayor Mansfield. His final term he boosted expenditures by more than $11,000,000 over those of his predecessor, the debt by more than $33,000,000. All these increases spell a rise of $120 a year in taxes for the owner of a $6000 home.

While Mr. Bacon told his story, Mr. Curley in jocular mood told an American Federation of Labor group in Faneuil Hall that his opponent is a "bourbon," classic derogation for those who never learned anything and never forget.

Mr. Curley followed up with the charge that Mr. Bacon had the attitude typical of a banker, he flayed the international bankers as the worst enemies of the New Deal, and added the view that "if Roosevelt can establish social control over the whole social system, the New Deal is half won."

Deportation

Ship Going Out

Thirty-one years ago a slight, gray-eyed Italian youth of 21 stood on the docks at Naples. He was headed for the "land of promise."

Yesterday he was deported as an undesirable alien from the "land of promise" back to Italy. Charles Ponzi was his name. The years between had seen the Ponzi bubble swell and take shape, had seen its glittering fullness setting off the Ponzi of 1920, the wizard of School Street, resplendent with gold-headed canes, had seen it burst against the cold gray walls of the Charlestown Jail.

With $500 in his pockets, he boarded the liner Vulcania, after interviews and posings. He had answered questions about his wife, who, he says, he will send for, about "get-rich-quick" schemes, which, he said, do not pay. He was cheered by his friends, wept over; he spoke of becoming an adviser to American tourists in Italy, of, perhaps, sometime returning to America.

Americans, who took his advice in Boston, are estimated to have lost $10,000,000.

He entered the ship's brig, but when three miles out is expected to go into a first class suite, by paying $95 extra out of his own pocket.

Police

End of the Ride

The strange desperation of a New York motorist to escape being seriously wounded last night. Speeding through the congested sections of Malden, James LeDuc, the motorist, was ordered to draw up to the curb by Sergeant William J. McDermond, who jumped onto the running board. Instead the motorist speeded up, the policeman could not jump, his hand having become wedged in the braces on the side. After two orders to stop, the policeman fired two shots, wounding the driver. Two boys riding with LeDuc corroborate his story.

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Composed 'Tenting Tonight'

Walter Kittredge, Son of New Hampshire

Kittredge's Centenary Recalls Song That Thrilled a Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REEDS FERRY, N. H., Oct. 8—The story of Walter Kittredge whose one hundredth anniversary is celebrated here today, is the story of a man who wrote a song to thrill a nation, yet had hard work to thrill a single man—the publisher.

Eri Kittredge, farmer and owner of a brickyard, was like many other fathers whose practical trend of mind runs along channels of farming, blacksmithing, manufacturing or bricklaying. He was entirely without sympathy for a song-singing musical son who wanted to go on the stage.

Yet today Eri and his brickyard are almost forgotten while nearly every schoolboy remembers Walter Kittredge as the author of "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground."

This stirring old song of post-Civil War days is one of the favorites in most school music books, as famous perhaps as the southern interpretations of Sheldon Foster.

Between clucks to Old Dobbin as he furrowed his way across potato fields, and slaps of mortar as he helped his father at brick-laying, young Walter and his sister Sophia studied singing and harmony.

Began With Rude Flute

Their first musical instrument was a rude flute contaructed from the stock of a seed onion. As a young man Walter sang songs in character to introduce his concerts, and when of age bought a horse and buggy, had some advertising bills printed in Boston, strapped a melodion on a rack behind the wagon, and thus equipped started on a tour of New England.

His repertoire consisted of old popular ballads like "King Solomon's Temple" and "A Bachelor's Woe," interspersed with recitations. There were no glaring footlights—no Symphony Halls with illuminated signs—only candles and country halls or churches, with homely handbills posted outside.

For 20 years Kittredge sang and built up a small reputation in the company of Joshua Hutchinson. Together they traveled New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada. In time they varied their simple patriotic and popular song repertoire with airs of their own and words to fit the music. In time their concerts were made up largely from this source.

When the war broke out between the North and South, concerts declined in popularity, but there was an increased demand for patriotic singing at mass meetings. The two were widely known and very much in demand at out-of-door celebrations. Both liked nothing better than to climb in a wagon and go out on the streets of an evening, to gather their own audience and choose their own "concert" site.

Caught Persistent Melody

Shortly after his marriage to Miss Annie E. Fairfield in 1860, Mr. Kittredge composed the song which made him famous, the sorrowful "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." He never enlisted in the service because he felt he could do more good as a singer than as a soldier, but 1863 found him drafted.

One night a persistent melody came to him. Yielding to impulse, he took out a violin and began to write down the words and music. He seldom played the instrument and never before or since used it in composing. That night both score and song were written practically as they stand today. In Concord, N. H., he answered the draft and was rejected. A few months later his partner offered the song to Oliver Ditson, Boston music publisher, as "a new soldier song." Mr. Ditson turned it down, on the ground there was no demand for a new war song.

Looking for Dawn of Peace

Early in 1864 came a request for a patriotic air, something that would be a peace song and yet express the weariness of strife which the long war had engendered. In three months more than 10,000 copies were sold and the song became known everywhere. The ears of the nation caught dogged perseverance in

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight
Wishing for the war to cease.
Many are the hearts looking for the right
To see the dawn of peace.

It was sung by North and South alike. It was translated into foreign languages and several hundred thousand copies sold. The demand continues today. Royalties poured wealth in the lap of the farmer-bricklayer's son. Fame welcomed him with open arms in a spectacular presentation of "America" at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. More than 500 voices echoed back the refrain.

"When I wrote 'Tenting,'" he said once, "I actually saw the whole scene as described in the song." Asked numerous times if he thought a truly national song would ever be written, his reply always was "It can never be written to order. It must come from the hearts of the people."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	Mixed quartet	Dramatic sketch
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Tom Mix sketch	The Cosmopolitans	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Jazz piano lesson	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Air Adventures"	From Buenos Aires	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Political speakers	Evening Tattler	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	News; features	popular program	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Local dance music	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Plantation Echoes"	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Local dance music
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	After Dinner Revue	Song Album; talk	Market outlook
7:45	Dangerous Paradise	Political speaker	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Dramatic sketch	Soloist; orch.
8:15	orchestra; sketch	Orch.; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	College-Home talk
8:30	King's Guard Quartet	Gladys Swarthout;	Jean. MacDonald;	ERA Civic Chorus
8:45	"Seth Parker" relay	soloists; orch.	Pasternack Orch.	recital program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle; cho-	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	rus; concert orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Comedy dramatic net-	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.,	Recorded program
9:45	work sketch	vocal trio; orch.	comedy; soloist	News Service
10:00	"Radio Broadcasting	Gene Arnold; guest	Meyer Davis Le	Wayne King and
10:15	and Public Affairs"	soloist; orch.	Paradis Orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Musical program	NRA speaker	Gypsy Violin
10:45	orchestra	Record program	Music Rhymester	CBS speakers
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Radio Frolic	NBC organist	Leon Belasco and	Local dance music
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra	Local dance music
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, (If no World Series), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Seventh game (if played) of World Series, Detroit Tigers-St. Louis Cardinals, from Detroit.
2:00 WNAC, (If no World Series), talk, Mayor Mansfield of Boston
2:00 WBZ, (If no World Series), address, "Recovery and Reconstruction—the Administration Program," Donald Richberg, NRA Administrator.
2:00 WEEI, (If no World Series), Master Music Hour; Elshuco Trio; soloists.
3:00 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WEEI, (If no World Series), Women's Radio Review; speakers; music.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Network serial mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; male trio; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; Henry Street Settlement Chorus; J. B. Kennedy; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; George Stoll and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones's Orchestra; Grace Hayes; James Melton; mixed chorus.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Radiana sketch, "The Moon Shines Tonight on Pretty Red Wing."
10:00 WEEI, Romberg's "The Student Prince," with Anne Jamison, James Melton, John Barclay and others; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Annette Hanshaw; Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern's musical comedy, 8:15.
"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's comedy, with George M. Cohan, presented by the Theatre Guild, 8:10.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Beautifully photographed legend of the Dolomite Mountains. Short subjects include first of geological and symphony study series, and "The Grasshopper and the Ants," a Walt Disney cartoon in Technicolor. 1:30, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.
FENWAY and PARAMOUNT—"Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway at 1:40, 4:09, 6:38, 9:07. Paramount at 9, 11:11 a. m., 1:56, 4, 6:26, 8:51. Also Mae West's "Belle of the Nineties."
BOSTON—Russ Columbo in "Wake Up and Dream." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:09 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:36, 10:37.
KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat and Elissa Landi. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 3:48, 4:09, 7:13, 9:27.
EXETER—Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper 3:05, 6, 9. Also Edna May Oliver in "We're Rich Again."

ORPHEUM—"Death on the Diamond," Mystery combined with sport again by the author of "10,000 Witnesses." With Robert Young and Madge Evans, and the St. Louis Cardinals. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
METROPOLITAN—"Madame Du Barry," with Dolores Del Rio. On the stage, Ted Lewis and His Band. Sevitzky's orchestra plays selections from "Rigoletto." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.
MODERN—"The Case of the Howling Dog." Fast moving detective mystery, with Warren William. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."
STATE—Constance Bennett in film version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," now known as "Outcast Lady." 12:30, 5:35, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Have a Heart," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. Mickey Mouse cartoon.

UPTOWN—"The Fountain," with Ann Harding. 2:37, 5:37, 8:37. Also "Now and Forever," with Shirley Temple, Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard.
SOUTH STATION THEATER—Pop-Eye cartoon; "Citadels of the Mediterranean"; newsreel cameraman's adventures in speed; Radio Rogues; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.
TREMONT—"Animal Kingdom," with Ann Harding, and "Shoot the Works," with Jack Oakie. Shorts also. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Music by George Millrood, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 3:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Winging South," bird talk. 2:30. "Flyaways and Other Seeds," lecture. 9:30 and 11 a. m.
ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Landscape Paintings," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.
DIRECT MAIL SHOW—"Direct Mail in 27 industries," exhibit opens in the Statler Hotel. 10 a. m. to 10. Daily until Friday.
TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Adult Education Centre new courses begin. "Labor at the Crossroads," by Raymond Walsh, of Harvard, 6:30. "Listening to Music," by Klaus Goetze, 6:30. "Fundamentals of English," by Florence D. Chapin, 6:30. "Conversational Italian," by Giuseppe Merlino, 6:30. "Drawing and Painting," by Ella Munsterberg, 6 and 8. "Amateur Photographer," by Wilbur C. Lohn, 6:30 and 8.
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE — "English Composition," by Prof. Myron J. Files, of Tufts College, in Boston University, 7:30.

Maine Scans Ballots For Evidence of Fraud

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 8 (AP)—Inspection of nearly 300,000 ballots cast in Maine last month for United States Senator started today with but one of the two principals present. Mr. Harold Dubord (D), whom Senator Frederick Hale (R) apparently defeated by 1701 votes. Judge Frank E. Southard of Augusta represented Senator Hale.

Oxford County ballots were the first to be examined. It was in that county Mr. Dubord had said he had reason to believe a correct count had not been reported by election clerks.

Music

Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler gave the first recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. There were no standees along the side aisles as in olden days, but the audience was large for these times, and it displayed just appreciation of the undiminished powers of the artist.

In addition to the familiar Bach B minor Partita for violin alone, the program contained the less frequently heard Handel Sonata in A major and Mozart Concerto No. 3 in G major. Both revivals were welcome. For semi-novelty Mr. Kreisler submitted Erich Korngold's Suite for violin and piano from his music to "Much Ado About Nothing." This is pleasant and unimportant music, good enough to open the final division of a typical Kreisler program. This final division was completed in this instance by the Dvořák-Kreisler Slavonic Dances in E minor and G major, and the violinist's transcription of the Spanish Dance from de Falla's "Vida Breve."

Mr. Kreisler will give another recital in Symphony Hall on Dec. 2.

L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; moderate to fresh westerly winds.
Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.
New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler in north portion Tuesday.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds over south portion and fresh to strong west, shifting to northwest over north portions and weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	62	New Orleans	70	84
Bermuda	78	84	New York	52	66
Chicago	56	68	Norfolk	64	72
Denver	58	86	Philadelphia	56	70
Helena	54	70	St. Louis	56	76
Jacksonville	76	84	Minneapolis	52	78
Kansas City	60	82	San Francisco	58	70
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	52	72
Miami	82	88			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 8.
B—Maximum Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:06 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday 11:18 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
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T	O		R	O	A	T	
E	R	E		O	D	E	
S	E	N	A	T	O	R	

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Marelya
This is another wool and hair cloth. It is not quite so hairy or so heavy as Dukalya but it's going to be the origin of many smart Autumn suits. Rust, lido, leaf, navy, light brown or nigger grounds all flecked with white. 52" wide. 19/11 A yard.

Osmalya
The twisted looped wool stripes of this material are so smart that they earned a very honourable mention in a recent issue of Vogue. If you're needing a really chic ensemble you'd better come to Harvey Nichols right away. The colours are black, brown and navy. 52" wide. 29/6 A yard.

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France Prefers Conservatives For Reforming Its Government, As Provincial Elections Show

Common Front of Extremists Still Fails at Ballot Box —People Continue to Vote With 'Their Heart on the Left, but Pocket on the Right'

(Continued from Page 1)

nary oppression—for the spirit of the Fronde.

What's in a Name?

Politically, the Radicals, it should be remembered that the title of the party does not in the least imply revolutionary tendencies, but is purely conventional—have been masters of France for more than a generation, except at brief intervals when the so-called Moderates, or the Right, have been nominally in power. When the Radicals are predominant in the Government they effect no reform of any considerable character; and when, for one reason or another, the balance shifts to the professing Conservatives, the Radicals are nearly always well represented in the Government.

As for the Moderates, or the Right, they have seemed incapable of organizing themselves. They are broken up into a number of groups which cannot work together for long, and cannot face the electorate as a compact body.

That is why men like M. André Tardieu, extremely intelligent, certainly not reactionary or anti-Republican or Conservative in any other sense than the Radicals, fail to hold a supreme position.

The only difference between the Right and the Left is that the Left is better organized. Perhaps there is also, in theory at any rate, a psychological distinction. The Left is supposed to cling more ardently to the ideals of the French Revolution—"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." But these are words that, for the practical purposes of national administration, have largely lost their meaning.

When André Siegfried wittily remarked that the Frenchman's heart in on the left and his pocket on the right, he was really saying that the Frenchman is fundamentally Conservative.

150 Years War

It would seem that about 150 years ago France threw out a number of ideas which transformed the institutions of the country and guided the world; and that throughout the nineteenth century there were fierce battles around these ideas; but that afterwards France became incapable of further progress and recalcitrant to the examples set by other nations. For better or for worse, French opinions, French methods, French institutions were established and were not subject to more than the most necessary and mildest modifications.

Such movements as Communism and Fascism found an infertile field in France. The political repugnance of France to the energetic system of Signor Mussolini was so great that it has seriously affected French diplomacy, and was one of the principal causes of the grave misunderstanding between France and Italy—now possibly about to be dissolved.

The future of France, then, appeared to be a simple prolongation of the past of France.

So it seemed. But this year there has been an unquestionable commotion which is shaking the foundations of France. The newspapers have daily reported a long series of significant incidents, but it is not always realized how numerous and profound are the disturbances in Paris and the provinces. Recently the Minister of the Interior declared in the Chamber: "Eleven hundred manifestations have taken place in Paris alone since last January."

Eleven hundred manifestations in Paris!—But there have been many more at Lille, Lyons, Toulouse, Lorient, and elsewhere . . . . The troubles are nation-wide . . . . The waters are deeply stirred.

Which Way?

Then is France heading towards a Monarchy or a Dictatorship?

A short time ago the question would have been absurd. But it is not, in the opinion of the best observers, absurd today.

The parliamentary system, as it is operated in France, appears not only corrupt—it is incompetent. Recent revelations have greatly increased the distrust that has been felt for a long time.

"After all," said a Frenchman to me in the course of my inquiries into the French situation, "the Republic is of recent growth. It has lasted for two generations—a comparatively long time, it is true, in modern French history. But it was not really accepted for years and only the foolishly intransigeant attitude of the Royal Pretender ruined the prospects of a monarchy."

There is nothing inherently improbable in the prediction that a king or a dictator will be accepted by France. There is now no lack of candidates, but none of them would have the smallest chance of success on his own merits. His chances, such as they are, must come rather from the collapse of a régime that has undoubtedly fallen on difficult days. The sentiments of the people are not positive—they are rather negative. They are against the abuses that have unmistakably declared themselves in the actual methods of government which is anonymous and irresponsible.

Without a Head

There is no real head in France. The President has no powers—at any rate in practice. He merely appoints the Prime Minister, who may be overthrown by Parliament; and Prime Ministers succeed each other with such rapidity that they cannot be held accountable for the general line of policy. Parliament behaves as though it has no sense of responsibility—it somehow has never acquired the traditions which make it effective in England.

It prevents the Government from governing, but it is itself at the mercy of outside committees and congresses. The deputies, far too inclined to play for their own hand, split up into clans, subject to occult influences, too often associated with financiers of a dubious kind, are intensely unpopular. Suspicion has even been cast, by strange disclosures, on some of the officers of justice. The French, in a word, have the impression that they are not governed cleanly and efficiently.

There is no formidable opposition to the Republic as such, but there has been worked up, by dramatic episodes, considerable popular opposition to the representatives of the Republic.

The Pretender to the throne of France, the Duc de Guise, living in exile near Brussels, is a dignified personage who is scarcely known to the French. The Royalists possess a remarkable and violent newspaper, the Action Française, in which M. Léon Daudet, the famous son of a famous father, writes vigorously, and in which Charles Maurras, an admirable olemist and political philosopher, expresses himself with neatness and vehemence.

They have, besides, well organized but comparatively small groups of adherents, and they have a body of self-sacrificing young men of ardent convictions, who are drilled and disciplined, and ready to parade or lead demonstrations.

Around them might, in an emergency, rally a discontented populace.

But there have sprung up rival associations, which in some respects resemble the Fascists. Foremost among these troops are the ex-soldiers who, under the name of the Croix de Feu, march behind Colonel de la Rocque. Then there is the Union Nationale des Combattants, of which M. Georges Lebecq is president, and which has presented an ultimatum to the Government to "clean up or get out" by November.

Again, there are the Jeunesses Patriotes, led by M. Taittinger, who are numerous but who have political tendencies. There is the association known as the Solidarité Française, which was founded by M. François Coty. Obviously there is no necessary unity of aims in these organizations.

In the Doumergue Cabinet there is one member of the neo-Socialists—a newly formed party which believes in dictatorial measures.

Perhaps most noteworthy is the Common Front, which is composed of extreme Radicals, Socialists, and Communists. Its symbol is an arrow. It is clearly a fighting formation.

Clerics Charged Backing Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

Liberal republic they had created. It was for this reason they revolted.

And this view was to some extent confirmed by interviews with the leaders of the Right. Señor José Antonio, Primo de Rivera, son of the dictator and leader of the Fascists—who significantly enough has just staged a parade in Madrid manifesting his support of the Lerroux Cabinet—made no effort to conceal his desire to do away with the present parliamentary régime. Count Romanones, outstanding leader of the Monarchists, gleefully proclaimed hsi conviction that Roman Catholic parties seek an end of the Republic, though probably not outright restoration of the King. While Señor Gil Robles himself, in an interview, refused—as he has always refused—to announce his loyalty to the Spanish Republic.

They Struck First

In face of these facts and of acknowledged enmity of all conservative parties to Socialism, workers and Left Republicans felt they must strike first or submit to the fate of Marxism and Liberalism in Austria, Germany and Italy.

Thus the struggle goes on in Spain today between medieval feudalism and clericalism on one hand and the renaissance of liberalism which brought about the republic. In anarchistic Spain, the conflict naturally takes extreme forms, and both these extremes—proletarian or conservative—endanger the way of independent thinking and moderation along which Spain must ultimately move to enduring stability.

Droughts No Worry to This Farmer

Wide World

Fodder Grown in 10 Days

Without Sunshine, Artificial Light, Earth or Rain.

Two Englishmen have been working for 17 years perfecting a process for growing crops of fodder in 10 days, without the aid of earth or rain or sunshine or artificial light. They are V. Dashwood and F. Hedinger.

The invention is in the form of a cabinet with 10 shelves, each shelf holding enough fodder to feed 20 cows for a day. For every pound of grain five pounds of fodder grow up. And this fodder is said to please the cattle and make them give better milk. Pigs like it, too. The inventors have also produced perfect peas in four weeks. And they're working on experiments with vegetables.

Catalans Quit But No End To Revolt in Sight

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiasm by crowds on the wharf, probably composed of Spaniards, not Catalans.

The Government has invited some 7000 officers who resigned under the pensions scheme which former Premier Azana devised, to return to duty, but it is not known how many have accepted.

Old Republicans were profoundly impressed when news came of the Catalan collapse. A man in one of the main streets of Madrid broke down completely and was weeping when he said this was the end of his lifelong hopes.

Socialists declare they will continue the movement until Premier Lerroux resigns.

What Started It

The insurrection reached its crux when Don Luis Companys, President of Catalonia, declared Catalonia a "free state within the Federal Republic of Iberia," on Saturday evening.

At daybreak Sunday Spanish troops under Gen. Domingo Batet, after bombardment of the palace of the Generalitat had removed the regional flag and hoisted that of the republic. President Companys surrendered unconditionally.

The declaration made by President Companys over the wireless, proclaiming what amounted to a new republic, came like a thunderbolt in Madrid. It was accompanied by an appeal to Spaniards to rise as one man against their present leaders, who had "betrayed the republic."

People feared a catastrophe was inevitable.

Immediately the Home Office proclaimed a state of war throughout the country and instructed General Batet to crush the rebellion. It was feared he would refuse, as his sympathies with the Catalans had been severely criticized by the Right Wing press for some time. Contrary to these fears, however, and to the hopes on which President Companys had obviously relied, General Batet required the Generalitat to concede to him one hour during which to consider his decision. He took full advantage of this time in order to muster all his forces. Then he demanded President Companys' surrender.

Civil Guard Fires

Two thousand "Escamots," members of the Left Wing "private army" of separatists, had been drawn up in the Plaza La Republica, fully armed and ready to defend the official building. The Spanish soldiers commenced firing on them, while large forces of civil guards were sent to occupy the wireless station. This was being utilized to spread false reports concerning the situation in Madrid, where it was declared the rebels had taken the Home Office and other public departments by storm. After a severe fight the wireless station was occupied by the civil guard.

Meanwhile a fierce fight took place between the Escamots and the Spanish troops and General Batet having brought up his artillery commenced a bombardment of the Palace of the Generalitat. President Companys thereupon issued an announcement from another wireless station that in order to save bloodshed he and other members of the Government had decided to surrender. He has since been removed to the steamer Uruguay where it is stated a court-martial has been held upon him and other members of the Catalan Government, nearly all of whom have been caught excepting Catalona's Interior Minister Dencas.

So Soon!

News of the failure of the Catalan plot was received in Madrid with feelings of delight mingled with amazement.

It was known as a coup d'état planned by members of the old revolutionary committee which overthrew King Alfonso in 1931. Former Premier Manuel Azaña was believed to be behind it, and as the Spanish have a high opinion of his capacity, it was thought he would make foolproof arrangements.

Gun-Runner Held at Bordeaux May Have Supplied Arms For Latest Spanish Insurrection

'Mystery' Ship Finally Forced Into Port for Repairs Had Been Sailing Up and Down Coast Trying to Get Rid of Load of Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 8—Where did the Spanish insurgents in Asturias get their arms?

It is recalled here that Spanish police on Sept. 13 seized four tons of machine guns and bombs landed by the Turqueza at San Estebande Pravia in Austurias. The Turqueza was known to have 18 tons of arms aboard. It vanished utterly until it reappeared early in October at Bordeaux for repairs of machinery. Search by the French customs revealed the presence of some arms which the captain declared were shipped at Cadiz and destined for Antwerp. The French customs, it appears, haven't a case against the Turqueza's captain beyond the trivial technical offense of failing to report the presence of arms when entering a French port.

"Phantom Ship"

The arms arrived in the boats of the Turqueza, which since then appears to have vanished utterly. Its disappearance caused a big stir in the Peninsula. One report had it that the Turqueza was sunk by its owners to escape the Spanish maritime police.

It appears that the arms were in the first place sold to Portuguese revolutionaries by Spanish state military factories with the consent, it is said, of the former Socialist Government of Spain. According to the Diaro de Noticias, the chief personalities implicated are Dr. Bernadino Machado, late President of the Portugnese Republic, and Dr. Affonso Costa, former Premier, but the leaders of the Portuguese political exiles deny this.

Both the Portuguese and Spanish press declare that the present incident would have provoked serious complications between the two countries if Señor Manuel Azana's party were still in office in Spain, since it was he, they allege, who as Premier and War Minister, sanctioned the sale of the arms to the Portuguese conspirators.

The sale, these papers declare, was made under certain conditions, which would have jeopardized the soveregnty of Portugal. Indeed O Século roundly asserts that Portugal would have become a Spanish province under the rule of Señor Largo Caballero and left-wing Spanish extremists, if the projected revolution in Portúgal had succeeded. With this aim in view, the newspaper declares, not only war material but funds were supplied to the revolutionaries. This apparently refers to a loan of 500,000 pesetas said to have been advanced by the Spanish banker. Señor Echeverrieta, who is stated to have obtained authority to supply the arms from Señor Azana a year ago.

Lots of Smoke

The conspiracy against the Portuguese Dictatorship, however, ended in smoke and a few arrests, while the good Turqueza, laden with arms, sailed up and down the Portuguese coast, vainly waiting to unload.

Finally she turned to Spain, and nothing more was heard of her until early in June, when the Portuguese police heard that a ship with a cargo of arms was again watching for an opportunity to land its cargo somewhere on the coast of the Algarve. Redoubled vigilance, however, prevented this plan. By now thoroughly discouraged, the Portuguese conspirators, being approached by the advanced parties who are said to be attempting a revolution in Spain, resolved to sell them their arms.

Dr. Moura Pinto, a leading political exile and a former Cabinet Minister during Portugal's Parliamentary régime, was arrested in Spain, accused of secret negotiations against the present Spanish Government. His two companions, Dr. Jaime Cortezao and an ex-naval officer, Jaime de Moraes, eluded the police and are believed to have escaped into France. These and an engineer, Señor Affonso de Castro, also under arrest, are the only Portugueses directly accused of illicit traffic in arms.

Coal Mining Speed Gained by Machine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WIGAN, Eng.—Deep down in the coal mines here a machine known as cutter-loader is understood to be doing the work of 84 men. Demonstrations are reported to have convinced experts that his robot may revolutionize the coal-mining industry.

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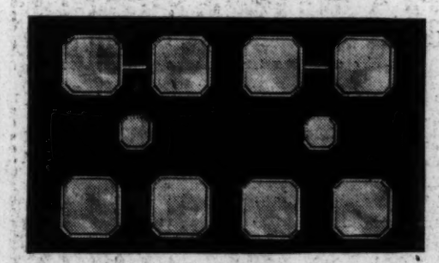

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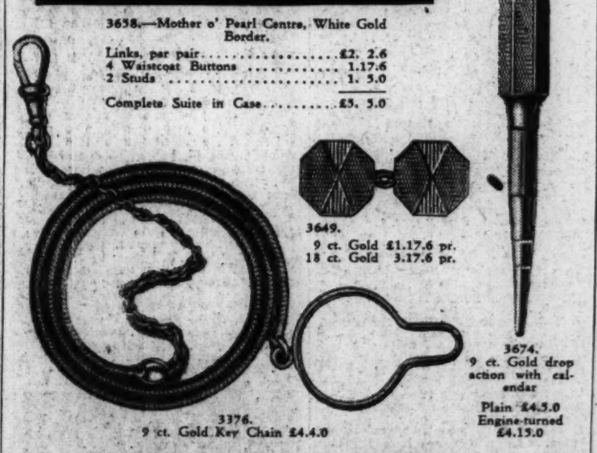

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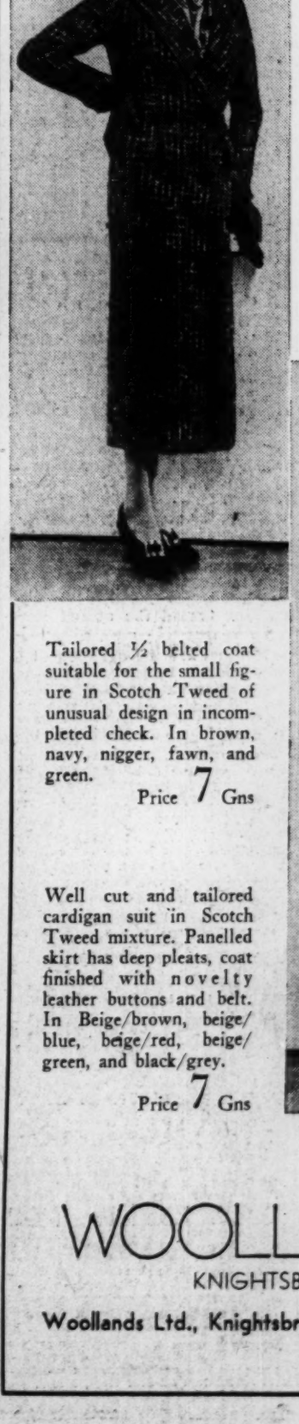

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Virginia Van Wie Wins Her Third U. S. Golf Title

Defeats Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, 2 and 1, at Whitemarsh C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Penna., Oct. 8—Virginia Van Wie of Chicago won the United States women's golf championship for the third time in succession here on Saturday, on the links of Whitemarsh Country Club, equaling the feats of Beatrix Hoyt, Alexa W. Stirling and Glenna Collett, previous three-time successive champions. But she had to battle against one of the strongest finalists that has opposed any of them. Dorothy Traung, making her first appearance in national play, made such a fine start that she led 3 up on the first four holes, and was all even at the end of the morning play. She also led 1 up at the end of the 24th hole, but this ended her chance, as the champion won four of the next five holes, and finally emerged victor with a birdie on the 37th.

Lingering rain, which softened the course and threatened to stop the match when Wissahickon Creek, which runs through the links, and furnishes many of the hazards, overflowed its banks during the morning round, caused much additional difficulty to the players, but in spite of this, both played fine golf, after a slow start. The softness proved to be to the advantage of the challenger at the beginning of the play, as she managed to make par on the third and fourth, to gain her greatest lead, three up. But as they came up to the higher ground, Miss Van Wie began to outdrive her, just as she did Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. in the semifinal, and though Miss Traung got another of her birdie 2s on the ninth hole, as she did in the semifinal round against Mrs. Hill, the champion went into the lead on the 14th and the morning play ended all even.

In the forenoon, with the Wissahickon much more docile, Miss Traung again went into the lead on the low holes, with a win on the second, and they divided the fifth and sixth, with the champion scoring a birdie on the long fifth. Then Miss Van Wie started her final spurt, with a pair of birdies on the seventh and eighth and par on the ninth, when Miss Traung slipped on her tee shot. Miss Van Wie added another to her advantage on the eleventh, another long hole, but two of the next three went to Miss Traung, bringing her within one hole of the champion. But a flubbed chip shot from close to the green cost her the 16th, leaving Miss Van Wie dormie 2, and though Miss Traung made a birdie on the long 17th, so did Miss Van Wie, ending the struggle.

United States Women's Golf Championship —Final Round

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, 2 and 1.

American Track Team Wins From Japanese

FUKUOKA, Japan, Oct. 8 (AP)—The touring team of American track and field stars won eight out of nine events yesterday, ending a two-day meet with a Japanese squad. Saturday the Americans took seven out of eight events.

Oshima was the only Japanese to win a first place yesterday, capturing top honors in the hop, skip and jump with a mark of 15.61 meters.

Glenn Cunningham, University of Kansas distance star, loped across the finish line in 4m. 3.6s. to win the 1500-meter run. Charles Hornbostel, Indiana University runner, won the 400-meter run in 49.6s. Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's great Negro flash, tied the 200-meter record of 21.4s. to win that event.

On Saturday Hornbostel raced to first place in the 800-meter run in 1m. 54s.

New York Rallies to Win Cup

PINE VALLEY, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—New York's 10-man team of golfers captured the classic Lesley Cup Saturday in as remarkable a rally as this 27-year-old competition has ever seen. The New Yorkers piled up 64 points in the two-day play, with the Pennsylvania squad second with 53½; Massachusetts third with 47, and Canada trailing with 15½. The winners held a scant one-point edge at the completion of Saturday morning's matches, played on an elimination stroke basis, known as Scotch foursomes. Taking the Pine Valley course in singles encounters, the New Yorkers made a virtual clean sweep for 26 points.

Hamilton Tigers Score Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 8—The big upset in senior Canadian Rugby on Saturday was the 9-to-1 defeat sustained by Ottawa at home from the Hamilton Tigers in the interprovincial union. In the other game in this league Montreal won at home from Toronto Argonauts, 1933 Canadian Champions, by 3 to 2. In the Ontario union St. Michael's College of Toronto defeated Hamilton Cubs by 7 to 1 in Hamilton.

German Team Wins in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8 (AP)—An all-star German soccer team defeated Denmark yesterday, 5 to 2, before a crowd of 33,000. King Haakon was among the spectators. The Germans were cheered as they marched on the field, but boos and catcalls followed the playing of the "Horst-wessel," Nazi patriotic song, by a band.

Von Cramm Beats Nusslein

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm was victorious yesterday in the first amateur-professional tennis exhibition ever played in Germany, defeating Hans Nusslein, one of the leading professional players, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. Previously the strict amateur rules in Germany had forbidden the Simon-pures to meet the pros in public exhibitions.

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Wild Football Scramble On In Earnest Throughout East

Upsets Topple Cornell and Penn With Columbia Eliminating Yale From Undefeated Class—Rains and Mud Again Hinder Progress

The wild scramble for mythical eastern football honors is on in earnest. Three major elevens have already toppled—Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell. The last two teams went off the board by the way of upset, Ursinus beating Penn, 7 to 6, and Richmond taking Cornell, 6 to 0. These results foreshadow a strange season ahead for the eastern fan. Play is hardly under way and beginning this coming Saturday, the major teams pile into one another with alarming rapidity.

Briefly looking over the setup for this Saturday one finds Cornell attempting to bring Syracuse into its own defeated class; Harvard and Brown waving menacing gestures toward each other; Carnegie Tech visiting Michigan State, conqueror of Michigan the past week-end, Pittsburgh entertaining Southern California; Temple host to Indiana in neighboring Philadelphia, and Yale and Penn clashing for consolation at New Haven. These history-making clashes promise interesting reading matter, unrestrained joy for the victors and bitter disappointment for the defeated.

Once again eastern football wallowed in the mud. Rain bathed the players and gridirons, forcing further postponement of hoped for brilliancy. Rain proved a financial detriment in the Yale Bowl. Where some 60,000 or more might have attended only 20,000-odd braved the elements.

Columbia Beat Yale, 12 to 6

Still basking in the fame of the Rose Bowl victory over Stanford, 7 to 0, last New Year's Day, Lou Little's Columbia Lions opened their 1934 season, Saturday, by defeating Yale in the rain at New Haven, 12 to 6. The Eli were courageous defensively and underdeveloped offensively. Columbia threw a polished attack at the Eli that at times completely bewildered the inexperienced home forces.

The lone Yale touchdown came through a series of forward passes hitting directly into the green part of the Lion secondary, where Tommy Tomb was attempting to fill the quarterback shoes of no less a personage than graduated Cliff Montgomery. Indications were that the Lions were on the way toward another prosperous season and that the Eli will be troublesome to opponents ahead. Raymond "Ducky" Pond, new Yale head coach, has revamped both the attack and defense of the Eli and results should show later.

This will be a busy week at Harvard. The Crimson is facing a good Brown team Saturday, and the coaches have the many mistakes of the Bates game to point out to their protégés. The Crimson won from Bates, 12 to 0, but the score does not reveal the narrowness of that victory. By striking hard early in the game the Crimson capitalized for two touchdowns, but were backed into their own territory most of the second half. Only good fortune and occasional bursts of individual brilliance by the Harvards kept little Bates from crossing the Crimson goal line.

Inexperienced Crimson Line

A starting line with only one veteran, Capt. Herman Gundlach at right guard, faced an experienced Bates line at the opening whistle. This green line functioned beautifully throughout the first half, but lapsed into a coma during the second. The new linemen were constantly caught out of position by the baffling Bates attack, but did manage to stem the tide. It was a grand lesson for Harvard and revealed the need for a lot of coaching this week if the Crimson is to keep the Bruins in abeyance.

That was a mighty roar from the Bengal Tiger from Princeton, Saturday, that sent shivers throughout the East and was heard through the rain at both New Haven and the Harvard Stadium. Undefeated last year, Fritz Crisler sent his 1934 edition to a 75-to-0 victory, mud or no mud, against poor Amherst. It may not mean a thing later, but it surely looks like the Tiger is going places again.

Both West Point and Annapolis showed improvement Saturday. The Cadets romped over and through Davidson to a 41-to-0 victory and no matter how many third and fourth-string players Lieut. Gar Davidson sent in to the affray they continued to function smoothly. The naval forces gained a valuable victory in beating Virginia, 21 to 6, and Lieutenant Hamilton is quietly pointing toward the annual service game with determined deliberation.

Carnegie Tech prepared for its coming clash with the Michigan State eleven by besting Miami, 13 to 7. Manhattan also engaged in an intersectional contest, tying with Kansas State, 13 points all. Colgate, Fordham, New York University and Syracuse all won against weaker opponents without difficulty.

In New England Holy Cross continued its rampage to prominence whipping Providence, 25 to 0. Brown staged its last game before facing Harvard with a 13-to-0 triumph against Rhode Island State. Boston College, a day college that is billed as an important factor in the eastern circle this season, beat Springfield, 14 to 0. Boston University happily recorded a 13-to-12 victory over New Hampshire and this coming week faces Tufts. The last-named team opened its season with a hard-fought victory over Colby, 7 to 0. Dartmouth again scored an easy victory, 32 to 0, against Vermont. Northeastern, in its second season of varsity football, journeyed to New York and brought back a 13-to-13 tie, a real tribute to the coaching of Al McCoy.

College Football Results

Alabama 35, Sewanee 6.
Albright 7, Dickinson 0.
Allegheny 6, Clarion T. 0.
Annapolis 21, Virginia 6.
Arkansas A. & M 84, Little Rock 0.
Arkansas 24, Texas Christian 10.
Aurora 12, Concordia 6.
Bellingham N. 44, British Columbia 0.
Bloomsburg T. 8, Millville T. 0.
Boston C. 14, Springfield 0.
Boston U. 13, New Hampshire 12.
Bowling Green 20, Otterbein 7.
Bowdoin 0, Mass. State 0.
Brooklyn 7, Arnold 6.
Brown 13, R. I. State 0.
Buffalo 0, Hamilton 0.
California Aggies 0, Nevada 0.
California P. I. 34, Santa Maria Jr. 0.
Capital 7, Hiram 6.
Carleton 23, Ripon 0.
Carroll 13, Whitewater 9.
Carnegie Tech. 13, Miami 7.
Carson-Newman 12, Milligan College 0.
Case 41, Wittenberg 0.
Catholic 6, La Salle 6.
C. C. N. Y. 31, Baltimore 0.
Cedar Falls 18, Cornell C. 0.
Centre 47, Union 6.
Chattanooga 9, Middle Tennessee T. 0.
Coe 0, Omaha 0.
Colgate 32, St. Lawrence 0.
Colorado 0, Missouri 0.
Concordia 33, The Winnipegs 27.
Cortland T. 19, Mansfield T. 6.
College of Ozarks 19, Bacon 6.
Columbia 12, Yale 6.
Cumberland 18, Lambuth 0.
Dartmouth 32, Vermont 0.
Defiance 32, Detroit T. 0.
DeKalb T. 24, Eureka 0.
Delaware 16, St. Joseph's 0.
Denison 6, Kenyon 0.
DePauw 7, Evansville 0
Dickinson T. 0, Valley City T. 0.
Duke 20, Clemson 6.
East Orange N. 21, Olbino 6.
Elon 7, Langley Field 0.
Fairmont T. 26, Rio Grande 0.
Ferris 6, Central M. T. 2.
Florida 20, Virginia P. I. 13.
Florida A. & M. 7, Moorehouse 0.
Fordham 57, Westminster 0.
Franklin & Marshall 7, Rutgers 0.
Gallaudet 6, Lewisburg 6.
Georgia 7, Furman 2.
Gettysburg 13, Juaniata 7.
Gonzaga 34, Idaho 20.
Grove City 25, Holbrook 0.
Hamlin 45, Augsburg 7.
Hanover 27, Earlham 6.
Harvard 12, Bates 0.
Hibbing Jr. 6, Eveleth Jr. 0.
Hillsdale 20, Kalamazoo 0.
Hartwick 8, Paltz N. 0.
Hiram 17, Capital 6.
Holy Cross 25, Providence 0.
Hope 6, Alma 6.
Hobart 19, Union 6.
Howard 42, Presbyterian 19.
Huron 7, Sioux Falls 0.
Illinois 12, Washington 7.
Illinois C. 6, North Central 0.
Indiana T. 13, Lock Haven T. 0.
Iowa 20, Northwestern 7.
Iowa State 26, Grinnell 6.
Iowa Wes. 12, Columbia C. 12.
Intermountain 6, Whitworth 0.
Jamestown 27, Manitoba 0.
Kansas State 13, Manhattan 13.
Kentucky 27, Cincinnati 0.
Kentucky St. 14, W. Va. State 6.
Lafayette 19, Muhlenberg 0.
Lake Forest 15, Beloit 6.
Lehigh 52, Haverford 7.
Lincoln 45, Ninth Cavalry 0.
Linfield 13, Whitman 6.
Louisiana C. 21, Delta T. 0.
Louisville 14, Georgetown C. 6.
Loyola 21, Mercer 0.
Luther 6, River Falls 0.
Macalaster 7, St. Olaf 7.
Maine 46, Lowell T. 6. 0.
Mankato 13, Bemidji 0.
Mars Hill 13, Belmont Abbey 0.
Marshall 39, Bethany 0.
Michigan N. 25, Mich T. 6.
Michigan St. 16, Michigan 6.
Minnesota 20, Nebraska 0.
Monmouth 6, Lawrence 0.
Montclair T. 18, Wagner 0.
Moorehead T. 26, Winona T. 0.
Moravian 17, Susquehanna 6.
Morgan C. 7, North Carolina A. & T. 0.
Nassau 12, N. Y. Aggies 0.
New Mexico 33, Flagstaff 0.
New Mexico M. I. 19, Wayland 0.
New Mexico S. T. 13, Phoenix Jr. 6.
New York 32, Johns Hopkins 0.
Niagara 13, Notre Dame B. 6.
N. Hi. T. 24, Eureka 0.
No. Carolina C. 7, J. C. Smith 0.
North Dakota 21, South Dakota 0.
Northland 20, Stout 14.
Northeastern 13, Alfred 13.
Oglethorpe 12, Citadel 6.
Ohio State 33, Indiana 0.
Oklahoma 7, Centenary 0.
Olympic Club 19, San Jose State 13.
Panzer 8, Upsula 0.
Penn. 14, Culver Stockton 6.
Penn. State 13, Lebanon Valley 0.
Pittsburgh 27, West Virginia 6.
Princeton 75, Amherst 0.
Redlands 7, Pomona 7.
Rice 13, Purdue 0.
Richmond 6, Cornell 0.
Roanoke 39, Guilford 0.
Rochester 7, Oberlin 6.
Ricks 16, Southern Idaho 14.
Rose P. I. 13, St. Joseph's 0.
Santa Clara 6, San Francisco 0.
Shippensburg 12, Kutztown 0.
South Carolina 22, Virginia M. I. 6.
Southwestern 7, Emporia 0.
Spearfish N. 19, Dakota Wes. 0.
St. Anselm's 7, Norwich 6.
St. John's 6, Randolph Macon 0.
St. Mary's 7, California 0.
St. Paul 12, Shaw 6.
St. Thomas 7, St. Bonaventure 0.
Stanford 17, Oregon St. 0.
Sul Ross 12, Abilene T. 0.
Syracuse 28, Clarkson 0.
Tallequah T. 33, Springfield T. 6.
Tennessee 19, North Carolina 7.
Texas 7, Notre Dame 6.
Thiel 12, Geneva 7.
Transylvania 18, East Ky. T. 0.
Trinity 27, Rensselaer 0.
Tufts 7, Colby 0.
Tulane 13, Auburn 0.
Tulsa 7, Kansas 0.
Tusculum 8, Maryville 6.
Tuskegee 12, Lemoyne 7.
Ursinus 7, Pennsylvania 6.
U. S. S. Maryland 20, Pacific Lutheran 0.
Utah 61, Colorado C. 0.
Utah Aggies, 6, Montana State 0.
Valparaiso 14, Indiana St. 7.
Vanderbilt 27, Georgia Tech. 12.
Villenova 0, Western Md. 0.
Virginia U. 8, Lincoln 2.
Wabash 18, Manchester 6.
Wartburg 2, Platerville 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 20, Wooster 0.
Wash. & Lee 7, Maryland 0.
Washington St. 19, So. California 0.
Wayne 37, Assumption 0.
Wesleyan 14, Conn. State 0.
Western Reserve 7, Toledo 0.
Western Kentucky 0, W. Kentucky T. 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 19, Davis Elkins 18.
West Chester T. 6, Drexel 0.
West Point 41, Davidson 0.
Western T. 10, Knox 0.
Wilberforce 26, Alabama T. 8.
Wiley 45, Xavier 0.
Williams 27, Middlebury 19.
William & Mary 20, Emory Henry 8.
Wisconsin 3, Marquette 0.
Worcester P. I. 13, Coast Guard 8.
Wyoming 7, Brigham Young 6.

National Professional Football League

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Chicago Bears	3	0	0	1.000
Detroit	3	0	0	1.000
Chicago Cardinals	2	1	0	.667
Green Bay	2	2	0	.500
Cincinnati	0	4	0	.000

Eastern Division

Brooklyn	1	1	0	.500
New York	2	2	0	.500
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	.400
Boston	1	2	0	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333

Results Oct. 7

Chicago Cardinals 10, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 7.
New York 16, Boston 13.
Chicago Bears 21, Brooklyn 7.
Detroit 3, Green Bay 0.

Bears and Detroit Tie

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Rounding out a strenuous schedule of three games in eight days, the Chicago Bears, battling Detroit for the leadership of the National Professional League's western division, will meet Pittsburgh Wednesday night, and the home-town rivals, the Cardinals, next Sunday. The Bears started their busy eight days yesterday with a 21-to-7 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers at Brooklyn, but they failed to gain in the western race as Detroit nipped the Green Bay Packers, 3 to 0, at Green Bay. In the rest of next Sunday's bill, Brooklyn meets the New York Giants at New York, Detroit goes to Philadelphia, Cincinnati visits Green Bay and Pittsburgh tackles Boston at Boston. Harry Newman, reeling off a 93-yard touchdown run from the opening kickoff, and kicking three field goals, personally conducted the Giants to a 16-to-13 decision over Boston's Redskins. Pittsburgh took a 9-to-7 victory from Philadelphia's Eagles. The Cardinals downed the Cincinnati Reds, 10 to 0, to go past Green Bay in the western division standing.

German-American Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The German-American soccer team scored its sixth straight victory yesterday by defeating the Eastern Pennsylvania and District Association All-Star team, 3 to 2.

Tigers Come Out Of Slump Taking Lead in Series

Dizzy Dean Loses Duel to Tom Bridges—Charlie Gehringer Hits Homer

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit Americans	3	2	.600
St. Louis Nationals	2	3	.400

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The great Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, baseball's most celebrated pitching figure bit the dust this afternoon for the second straight day, and with his abrupt downfall at the hands of the rampant Tigers went most of the Cardinals' hopes of capturing the world championship.

Where they only "beaned" him Saturday with a thrown ball and knocked him down momentarily, the American League champions from Detroit yesterday thumped the famous St. Louis right-hander with frequent vigor, finally forcing him to retire for a pinch-hitter, and dashed to victory behind the sensational come-back pitching performance of Tommy Bridges, the pride of Gordonsville, Tenn.

The final score was 3-1 as Bridges, pitching with magnificent control, stopped the last Cardinal charge cold in the ninth inning. The victory gave Detroit the lead for the first time, with a margin of 3 to 2 games and sends the warring forces back to Detroit for the sixth game today, with the seventh and deciding contest to be played in Detroit Tuesday, if necessary.

The Cardinals fell off their high perch before the home folks Saturday with a reverberating crash, going to pieces on the defense as the Detroit Tigers flayed five opposing pitchers and roared back into the thick of the World Series fight with a 10-to-4 triumph behind the underhand delivery of another sharp-shooting star, from the freshman ranks, Elden Leroy Auker of Norcatur, Kan.

The American League champions, launching their most vicious attack thus far with a revamped batting order, knocked Tex Carleton out of the box in less than three innings, continued their assault against 41-year-old Dazzy Vance and capped the climax of their explosive come-back with a five-run rally that blasted left-handed Bill Walker off the mound in the eighth.

Fourth Game Box Score
Detroit Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
White, cf	4	2	1	1	2	0	0
Cochrane, c	5	2	1	2	1	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	2	2	3	4	4	1
Goslin, lf	3	2	0	0	3	0	0
Rogell, ss	5	1	2	2	5	3	0
Greenberg, 1b	5	1	4	6	10	2	0
Owen, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Fox, rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Auker, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	10	13	17	27	13	1

St. Louis Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	3
Rothrock, rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Frisch, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
Medwick, lf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Collins, 1b	3	0	2	3	9	1	0
*Delancey, c	2	0	0	0	7	1	0
Orsatti, cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Durocher, ss	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Carleton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vance, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Davis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡J. Dean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Walker, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haines, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mooney, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	4	10	11	27	11	5

*Batted for Vance in fourth. †Ran for Davis in fourth. ‡Batted for Haines in eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	—10
St. Louis	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Runs batted in, Orsatti 1, Collins 2, Davis 1, Rogell 4, Greenberg 3, Owen 1. Two-base hits, Collins, Cochrane, Fox, Greenberg 2. Stolen bases, White, Owen, Greenberg. Sacrifices, Auker, Goslin, Gehringer, Cochrane. Double plays, Auker to Rogell to Greenberg, Greenberg to Rogell; Rogell to Greenberg. Left on bases, Detroit 12, St. Louis 8. Base on balls, off Auker 4 (Martin, Delancey 2, Medwick); off Carleton 2 (Gehringer, Goslin); off Vance 1 (White); off Walker 3 (Fox, White, Goslin). Struck out, by Auker 1 (Walker); by Carleton 2 (Rogell, White); by Vance 3 (Fox, Cochrane, Auker); by Haines 2 (Fox, Auker). Hits, off Carleton 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Vance 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Walker 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Haines 1 in 2-3 inning; off Mooney 1 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Vance. Losing pitcher, Walker. Umpires, Reardon, National League, plate; Owen, American League, first base; Klem, National League, second base; Geisel, American League, third base. Time of game, 2h. 43m.

Fifth Game Box Score
Detroit Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
White, cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	1	0
Goslin, lf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Rogell, ss	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenberg, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Owen, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fox, rf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Bridges, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	3	7	12	27	3	0

St. Louis Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin, 3b	4	0	2	3	0	1	0
Rothrock, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Medwick, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Collins, 1b	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Delancey, c	4	1	1	4	6	0	0
Fullis, cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
†Orsatti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durocher, ss	2	0	1	1	3	2	0
*Davis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Whitehead, ss	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
J. Dean, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carleton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	11	27	7	1

*Batted for Durocher in eighth. †Ran for Davis in eighth. ‡Batted for Dean in eighth. §Batted for Fullis in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 1

Runs batted in, Fox, Gehringer, Greenberg, Delancey. Earned runs, Detroit 2, St. Louis. Two-base hits, Fox, Martin, Goslin. Home runs, Gehringer, Delancey. Double play, Collins to Durocher to Collins. Left on base, Detroit 7, St. Louis 6. Base on balls, off J. Dean 3 (White 2, Greenberg). Struck out, by Bridges 7 (Delancey 3, Frisch, Medwick 2, J. Dean); by J. Dean 6 (Rogell, Bridges 2, Greenberg, Fox, Owen). Hits, off J. Dean 6 in 8 innings; off Carleton 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by J. Dean (White). Wild pitch, Bridges. Losing pitcher, J. Dean. Umpires, Owens, American League, plate; Klem, National League, first base; Geisel, American League, second base; Reardon, National League, third base. Time of game, 1h. 55m.

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World Series Data

Fourth Game Statistics

Paid Attendance	27,492
Gross Receipts	$128,836.00
Players' Share	$1,906.56
Each Clubs' Share	$7,902.13
Each Leagues' share	$7,902.13
Commissioner's Share	$3,815.40

Fifth Game Statistics

Paid Attendance	38,536
Gross Receipts	$171,909.60
Commissioner's Share	$4,200.85
Each Leagues' Share	$4,424.76
Each Clubs' Share	$4,424.76

Five-Game Statistics

Paid Attendance	196,057
Gross Receipts	$749,619.00
Commissioner's Share	119,582.70
Players' Pool	*$300,788.40
Each Clubs' Share	$4,372.68
Each Leagues' Share	$4,372.68

*Players' share in first four games only.

Dave Komonen Retains Canadian Title Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 8—Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont., holder of both the Canadian and United States Marathon championships and winner of the 1934 Boston A. A. Marathon, retained his Canadian title here on Saturday by finishing 100 yards in front of James Bartlett of Oshawa in 2h. 44m. 6s.

For the first 15 miles the race, which attracted 51 runners from Canada and the United States, was a duel between the winner and A. Wilding, but the latter dropped out at the 15-mile mark. At the 20-mile mark Bartlett started after the leader and caught him in five miles, but Komomen drew away in the last mile to win. Fred Ward of New York, winner of the title in 1929, was fourth. The first 10 and their times:

	H	M	S
1—Dave Komonen, Sudbury	2	44	06
2—James Bartlett, Oshawa	2	44	38
3—Aniti Jaakela, Finnish A. C., Toronto	2	48	16
4—Fred Ward, Millrose A. A., New York	2	48	21
5—Alex Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2	56	37
6—Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto	3	57	01
7—Fred Bristow, Silvertrope A. C., Toronto	3	01	03
8—Norm Dack, Hamilton O. C.	3	01	46
9—Matthew Mains, Hamilton O. C.	3	11	29
10—Ronald Mayne, Monarch A. C., Toronto	3	14	04

Bob Kat II Takes Third Seawanhaka Cup Race

Seawanhaka Cup Standing

Yacht and Country	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bob Kat II, United States	3	0	1.000
Kyla, Scotland	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 8—Sailing in a northwester which was blowing from 25 to 35 miles an hour and bobbing up and down in a boistrous sea, Bob Kat II, owned and sailed by R. B. Meyer and representing the United States, won the third and final race for the Seawanhaka Cup off here yesterday, defeating Kyla, owned and sailed by William Russell and representing Scotland, by 10m. 51s. That the margin was as large as it was was due to Kyle's spinnaker being blown to shreds. By winning this race Bob Kat II successfully defended the trophy for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Seawanhaka Cup Match—Third Race

Course six miles windward-leeward, twice round. Start 1:10 p. m.

	Finish H	M	S
Bob Kat II, R. B. Meyer	3	24	12
Kyla, William Russell	3	37	03

New Basketball Coaches

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—John H. Jefferies Jr., 23, of Narberth, Penna., and R. Kenneth Fairman, 24 of Syracuse, N. Y., will be Princeton varsity and freshman basketball coaches this winter, Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the university council on athletics, announced last night. Fritz Crisler, head football coach, who accepted the basketball assignment two years ago as a temporary appointment, had asked to be relieved. Jefferies, who has been head baseball coach here since 1932, captained both the Tiger nine and quintet as an undergraduate, the former setting a Princeton record by winning 19 straight contests. He has been freshman basketball coach for the past decade.

Toronto Crew Beats McGill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 8—The University of Toronto crew scored its seventh successive victory over McGill in the annual eight-oared race between the two universities on the Lachine Canal course on Saturday, winning the two-mile race by 2½ lengths in the comparatively slow time of 12m. 17s. The winners had a slight advantage.

Toronto Evens Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Columbus Red Birds yesterday in a Little World Series baseball game by a football score, the International League champs pounding four pitchers for 21 hits and a 19-to-9 victory. A crowd of 4486 saw the game. The victory put the series at three-all.

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Toronto Team Wins Opening Rugby Match

Queen's Has Narrow Escape in Game With Western Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 8—University of Toronto, Canadian intercollegiate Rugby champions for the last two years, opened the 1934 season auspiciously on Saturday by defeating McGill of Montreal here by 10 to 4. The winners had a decided superiority in kicking, Isbister easily outdistancing Craig, and the greater part of the game was played on the visitors' side of midfield.

Toronto scored two singles in the first period, added another in the second, and after being held scoreless in the third, added a converted touchdown and a single in the fourth. A Toronto fumble gave McGill the opportunity to score a placement, by Smith, in the late minutes of the game, and they added a single when Young returned a short kick by Isbister.

McGill's attack was built chiefly around Smith, formerly of Southern California, and he was watched closely. Seven of his forward passes were completed for a gain of 116 yards, but four were intercepted. The summary:

Toronto		McGill
Alison, Keith, lo		ro, Degnan, Hedge
Henderson, Holden, ro		lo, Letourneau, Carsley
Laing, rm		rm, Drury
Greco, Harris, rm		lm, Hornig, Ruschin
Brebner, ll		rl, Stockwell
Warren, Gibson, rl		ll, Pearce, Mack
Williams		s, Wigle, Robb
Coulter, Miller, qb		qb, Smith McLernon
Fenner, Upper, lhb	rhb, Markham, Richert	
Isbister, Gray, chb		chb, Craig
Webber, rhb		lhb, Riddell, Byrne
Dawson, Hennessey, fw		fw, Young

Score—Toronto 10, McGill 4. Touchdown—Holden for Toronto. Convert—Gray for Toronto. Rouges—Isbister 3 for Toronto; Young for McGill. Touch in goal—Laing for Toronto. Placement kick—Smith for McGill. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Headlineman—Dr. I. Sutton, Hamilton. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIN

About This Time of Year

NEARLY every morning now, as I go down for the early mail, I overtake him on his way to business. His bare brown legs go sturdily down into blue socks, neat tan shorts button to a crisp ironed waist, he wears a crimson tie and his hair is wetly and carefully parted—in front. Behind it sticks up in a bleached and unruly cowlick. We have been great friends for ages—ever since he started going to business—and, as old friends will, we have fallen into a certain routine.

For he hears me coming, and he turns, and says: "Hi!" His grin, this year, shows a missing front tooth. And in my turn I say: "Hi!" as I come up steadily. The usual amenities regarding the weather exchanged, we go on together. That is, I plod and Curt gambols along. He picks up stones and juggles them; he plucks goldenrod and waves it whishingly; he struts and sometimes, in the season of new shoes—apt to come about now—he pauses to kick trees and stone walls. And as we go along we talk business.

"School again, Curt?"

"Yeeup." A chipmunk flirts along a wet gray wall; Curt dashes across the road, pokes goldenrod down a hole, dances back. "I'm third grade now."

"So? But—look here. You went to school last year, didn't you?"

"Sure. Last year—year before—and—" he plucks memories from the dim past, "kindergarten."

"But I thought you got through, last June."

"I did! I spoke a piece."

"But if you got through, why are you going back?"

"You have to!" He wriggles. "Everybody has to!"

I see, sadly. "Then you didn't learn your lessons."

"I did! I did! I spoke a piece, too!"

"But if you learned your lessons, and got through, and still they make you come back—I do' know, Curt. Something wrong, somewhere." I glimpse a sudden light. "But perhaps it's all new, this year?"

"Nope. Old stuff. Numbers, readin', spellin'."

Curt stuffs his pockets with brown marbled horse-chestnuts from the tree by Goodnow's house; I wait and mumble, as we old folks do, over this mystery. He got through, with Phi Beta Kappa rank, last year. Yet he has to go back and learn the same old stuff. This is perplexing.

"But it's different! I'm third grade now." And as I persist, and sympathize, and hint that he must find all of it deadly dull, Curt makes frank and vociferous confession. "I like it; I like this time of year best of all!"

We're now in the village, dipping into the lingering morning mist by Pond Brook. One of Curt's business associates appears ahead. He yells: "Hi!" They dash off, wrestle, and as Curt twinkles about the corner by Sparhawk's lilac bush the tan shorts are no longer immaculate. And I plod on, refreshed and uplifted, to the mail and mine own affairs.

* * *

BUT STILL CURT GOES with me. I envy you, a little, third grader. You like it, you like this time of year with the sharp and savory liking that comes with the first bite of an apple, crisp, sweet, aromatic. But I wouldn't swap with you. For I, too, like this time of year. Not, surely, as you do; it's a matter of quiet enjoyment rather than a surface tingle. Thrills become that as you grow older, Curt. They sink inward; you think sometimes, with a faint nostalgia, that perhaps you've lost something. But really you haven't. You don't pluck goldenrod and wave banners, and a striped chipmunk is no longer inspiration for a dash across the road. That's true. Your enjoyment of things becomes less sharp, more deep, a bit misty about the edges, perhaps. It becomes—oh, like looking at old Mr. Sparhawk's asparagus bed, sloping toward the brook, its mounded green fronds shining and jeweled with mist. It seems one solid green bed, yet it is made of a myriad slender wisps, each perfect in itself, each with its prismatic drop catching the morning sun. You see? It's no longer simple. It's sun, and earth, and air, and feathery green all blended in this lingering white smother from Pond Brook and Jaalam Marsh.

And yet it is simple. Let me make it clearer, Curt.

You know Jaalam Marsh. It's always been there; even when your folks first came here, back in 1705, they saw it as we do today. It doesn't change. And because it doesn't, we don't think of it often. But somehow or other, about now, when our way down to business winds through shreds and patches of morning mist, we remember it.

I think sometimes that the crickets start our thoughts turning that way. You're older now, and in the third grade, so of course you stay up later—so late that you hear the cricket song starting in the dusk beyond the lamplight. Later still, after you have turned in, and all the houses are quiet, it sounds deep and slow through the breathless night, while the trees hang heavy and listening over the silent town. All the minor hurries of summer have been smoothed out and forgotten and the song is rich and rounded and steady. I hear it, and I remember it last year and the year before—and even back to kindergarten days.

* * *

FOR IT COMES, THIS song, with every year, and with it comes something else. Even in the early twilight there is a queer scent through all the town, a cool tang of Marsh scent, and steeped vegetation, a spicy smell of ripeness and tall grasses nodding their dull gold slimness in the slow wind. This thickens and becomes visible; there is a cool drift of mist through the lowlands, swathing the pastures, stealing along the hills. White mist rises from all the small brook beds, from Willow Run, and Shipwreck Brook, and from all the small streams that are born in green lowlands and live their short lives placidly and without names. And the mist spreads until all the Marsh and the lands about it are a white and glimmering pool. The small mill ponds along Jaalam stream—the Old Mill, the Bass Pond, the Forge Pool where you splashed under the willows on hot July days—wake and smoke and spread in the moonlight. And, called by the cricket fiddles, they join hands with the Marsh mist, and drift in wraiths over lowland roads, and overflow the quiet gardens and the sleeping houses and the silent town.

You might find a certain shivery sadness in that, Curt, in cricket song chanting a requiem for Summer through the clinging white mist. Jaalam Marsh was here before the town. On such nights you might feel that it will be here after the town has moldered and left only shelving cellar holes to show its having been. You might feel in it a certain quiet and waiting permanence. The Marsh can bide its time. For it is old, very old. Once water brimmed here, and blue reaches sparkled in the sun even where the town stands now. Then slowly the jealous hills and the quick brooks filled it; the Marsh shallowed, and shrank, and grew green with grasses. But now and then, about this time of year, the Marsh stirs and remembers. It spreads its white breath through the silence of innocence and sleep, and the mill ponds, too, wake in the hushed quiet, and in a little time the things of today, the houses, and the gardens that men till and cherish, and the streets made for their brief and hurried passage, are whelmed and forgotten and lost under the soft blanket of the Marsh mist.

Some folks might find a sadness in that—folks about halfway between your age and mine, Curt, folks who have gone beyond the first bite of the apple and haven't yet reached even the jeweled asparagus bed. They see Summer going, and the Marsh mists rising, and I think it frightens them a little. They don't like it, but they can't stop it; the earth turns, and the Marsh mists creep in and swallow all their small and transient works. No, I don't think they're afraid of the misty dark, Curt. No one is. They dread only the things that may lurk in it—the things they can't see. But that dread vanishes, little by little, as we see the misty dark come again and again and once more. It's only the old Marsh, remembering; it's only our old selves, remembering. There isn't, really, anything else there.

It's like your school; just as you do, we have the same stuff over and over and over. For we learn slowly, and we forget easily. It takes repetition to make things clear to us; and this school of ours is just that. Repetition. Some lessons come daily, some yearly, others only once in a great while—for neither you nor I will see Jaalam Marsh again sparkling with blue water. But they come, and we remember what we learned last time, and this time we learn a little more, and next time we'll see still better. And that, I think, is just why they're repeated.

You see? Once I, too, waved goldenrod to hear it whish, and chased striped chipmunks on stone walls. And once, about this time of year, there were only crickets singing, and mist gathering in the cool dusk, and Summer ending. But now—I do' know, Curt. It's like spellin', and readin', and number work. Nothing really ends. We just lay by one subject for a time, and we take up another. But we're not through with it; it will come again, and when it comes we'll learn still more. You're right. We have to go back to school, and back again. Everybody has to.

DANIEL CHASE.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE "BENEVOLENT COTTAGER": *A Painting by Francis Wheatley*

ALTHOUGH Francis Wheatley was an eighteenth century portrait painter, and one who became a full member of the Royal Academy; he is now known almost exclusively for his "Cries of London" and his cottage scenes. It might be said that he did with his brush what Dickens did later with his pen, for he left to posterity a detailed account of the everyday happenings in the lives and homes of the people.

Wheatley was born in London in 1747, the son of a master-tailor who placed him first under a good teacher, and subsequently at Shipley's drawing-school. Later he attended the schools of the Academy, and won several premiums from the Society of Arts, from which time his career was one of successful progress. With the exception of a period spent in Dublin, where he was much employed in portraiture, and where he also painted a large picture of the House of Commons in which he introduced the most prominent members, he lived and worked in London during the rest of his life.

It must be remembered that the London of that day occupied a comparatively small, though crowded area, extending westward no farther than Park Lane and hardly as far north as the present Marylebone Road; while to the south there was little more than a thick fringe of houses half-a-mile deep along the Thames at Southwark and Bermondsey. Beyond this circumscribed area was open country on every side, and it was from this district that the peasantry and many of the hawkers came. They still retained their picturesque costumes, having no desire to imitate the dress of the city dwellers. And it is fortunate, indeed, that a painter of Wheatley's imagination should have been inspired to perpetuate that country-type which was soon to give place to the grime and squalor of the slum-dwelling Londoners. Wheatley's studies of people in the streets and markets, cottages and farm-lands, form a precious chapter in the pictorial history of England.

In the "Benevolent Cottager," he has given us a picture of warm human appeal. He has not only grouped his characters in delightful triangle-form, but the cheery color-combinations of the costumes fittingly express the generosity with which the happy family are responding to the appeal made by the old man at their door. The faded red of his coat, together with the bright-blue of the mother's skirt and the gray-green frock over the rose petticoat of the child at the extreme right, is accented by the white apron of the mother, and weighted by the shadows and the brown dress of the larger child.

Taken as a whole, this is one of Wheatley's most cheerful cottage-scenes, and it is also a fine example both of his technique and of his artistic sense of composition.

Besef

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

HET besef, dat God goed, almachtig, alomtegenwoordig en alwetend is, doet ons de nietsheid inzien van het kwade en voert tot Christian Science genezing. Dit besef omvat het erkennen en begrijpen van den aard en het wezen van God als de groote IK BEN en het houdt het vermogen en de bereidwilligheid in, om de beweringen van het kwaad,—dus van elke macht of tegenwoordigheid tegengesteld aan het goede,—te onderscheiden en te verwerpen.

Beseffen beteekent erkennen en toestemmen; beseffen is een algeheel gedachtelijk proces, want de stof heeft niet het vermogen te beseffen of aan iets uiting te geven. Waar de stof onbezield en gemoedloos is, kan zij evenmin scheppen als vernietigen.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy, vinden wij een uitspraak, welke het belang aantoont van een juist besef: „Laat noch vrees noch twijfel uw helder begrip en rustig vertrouwen omsluieren, dat de erkenning van het harmonische leven,—wat Leven eeuwiglijk is,—ieder smartelijk gevoel van, iedere geloofwijze in datgene wat Leven niet is, vermag te vernietigen" (blz. 495).

Gelijk de Christus, de Waarheid, tot het ontvankelijke menschelijk bewustzijn komt, zoo heft „de erkenning van het harmonische leven" de gedachte omhoog uit sterfelijke vrees en disharmonie en vervult zij deze hier en nu met de blijde verzekerdheid van welzijn, vrede, overvloed en gaafheid. De erkenning van volkomen volmaaktheid komt geleidelijk, in de mate dat sterfelijk denken wordt afgelegd en onsterfelijke Waarheid als werkelijk en bewijsbaar aanvaard wordt. Snelle geestelijke vooruitgang der leerlingen is het gevolg van voortdurende werkzame gehoorzaamheid aan de wet van God, de wet van oneindig Gemoed.

In het Evangelie van Lukas wordt verhaald hoe Jezus eenmaal op de noodzaak heeft gewezen van een klaar besef van het harmonische bestaan. Een zeker wetgeleerde, den Meester verzoekende, vroeg hem wat hij doen moest om het eeuwige leven te beërven. Christus Jezus, die het oneerlijke van zijn beweegreden besefte, verzocht den man te zeggen, wat zijn begrip van de wet was. De wetgeleerde gaf daarop de volgende samenvatting van de Mozaïsche wet: „Gij zult den Heere uwen God liefhebben uit geheel uw hart en uit geheel uwe ziel en uit geheel uwe kracht en uit geheel uw verstand, en uwen naaste als uzelven." Jezus erkende de juistheid dezer samenvatting en voegde er de krachtige, liefdevolle vermaning aan toe: „Doe dat, en gij zult leven!"

Het is noodzakelijk te weten wat men doen moet, indien men verder wenscht te komen, maar deze kennis alleen zal het voortdurend harmonische bestaan van den mensch slechts weinig nader brengen, tenzij de zoekende mensch datgene in toepassing brengt, wat hij weet dat juist is en er naar streeft de eigenschappen van zijn Maker in alle omstandigheden zijner dagelijksche ervaring tot uiting te brengen. Gehoorzaamheid aan de Tien Geboden sluit in het opgeven van stoffelijke doeleinden, verlangens, angsten, twijfelingen en van ongewenschte karaktertrekken, als prikkelbaarheid, wanhoop, pruttelen, afgunst en meer dergelijke.

Het oprecht verlangen en het eerlijk streven, geen anderen God te hebben dan oneindig Gemoed en Leven, oneindige Waarheid en Liefde, leidt tot het besef, dat het ware wezen van onszelf en van onzen naaste geestelijk en volmaakt is, algeheel beminnelijk en liefdewaardig, geschapen naar het beeld en de gelijkenis van onzen Vader-Moeder, God. Een greintje van dit begrijpen zal den mensch reeds helpen meer vriendelijkheid, zachtaardigheid en liefde te uiten jegens ieder met wien hij in aanraking komt; en geleidelijk zal hij gaan verstaan, dat geestelijk besef de eenig ware kennis is, daar stoffelijk begrip niet het vermogen heeft de dingen des Geestes te vatten.

Het uiting geven aan liefde, geloof, blijdschap, hoop, dankbaarheid en soortgelijke eigenschappen, verruimt ons wezen, bevrijdt het sterfelijk denken van slavernij en doet ons een lichtstraal opvangen van des menschen geestelijke volmaaktheid. Door zulke geestelijke lichtstralen leeren wij onszelf en anderen wakker roepen uit ziekte, zonde, gebrek, vrees en uit iederen onharmonischen toestand, door stoffelijk denken teweeggebracht.

De tijd is geen element in het geestelijk besef van het harmonische bestaan. Dit besef kan oogenblikkelijk komen en de gedachte met zulk een stralend licht overschijnen dat de verlangde genezing op datzelfde moment intreedt, of het komt geleidelijk, naarmate de mensch uit zijn bewustzijn de verkeerde geloofwijzen uitroeit, die zijne visie verduisteren.

Hoe gelukkig gevoelen wij ons, wanneer wij in een vreemde omgeving een ouden vriend herkennen! Eenzaamheid wijkt, en een gevoel van groote vreugde, vrijheid en geluk doorstroomt ons. Stervelingen leven in een vreemd land, het land van foutieve geloofwijzen, en een flauw besef reeds van de volmaaktheid van den mensch en van zijn samen-bestaan met zijn Maker, schenkt een blijdschap, hoop, vrijheid, welzijn, geluk en welslagen, die alle menschelijke verwachting te boven gaan.

Christian Science is het middel, door hetwelk God het besef van de werkelijkheid tot den mensch brengt. Door deze leer te bestudeeren kan een ieder den Bijbel leeren verstaan en kan hij voor zichzelf en voor anderen bewijzen, dat de Bijbelsche beloften van bescherming, vrede en overvloed nu en voor altoos bereikbaar zijn en bewijsbaar voor degenen die de Geboden gehoorzamen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

The Secret of Landscape Painting

COPYING nature is usually advanced as the aim and object of landscape painting by those who admire Birket Foster, B. W. Leader, and such-like painters, but rarely by those whose choice is Corot. Yet surely there is room for Corot, and for Whistler too, though the aims of Foster and Leader, Corot and Whistler are as wide apart as the poles. The first two concentrated upon detail, the latter two aimed at soft, vague effects when all detail is swallowed up in broad simple tones merging imperceptibly one into another.

It is unreasonable to contend that because we can appreciate one type of painting, and not another, that the one we cannot appreciate must needs be wrong. Art has room for all these styles and more. We cannot imagine that the last word has been spoken in art or the last stage of development reached, despite the fact that one writer contends that Rubens carried the art of painting to its ultimate statement, and that the only advance since then has been in the realm of method and means. The same writer, W. H. Wright, holds that music culminated in Beethoven and that his symphonies as form can never be surpassed. He goes on to say that the art of painting is now simply marking time, and that the future development must be an art of color. Be this as it may, there will always be those who are deeply moved by the ever-changing pictures painted by Nature, and who will be inspired by her to translate and interpret their emotions into pigment. We cannot afford to dogmatize, we can hardly afford to reject any work even though it may cause us consternation. The artist may have something to say, which might be worth our attention, though his method of saying it irritates, or even insults our sense of form and colour.

Our appreciation of pictures depends to a greater extent than we may be prepared to admit upon what we have seen and studied. The capacity to depict has grown *pari passu* with the capacity to appreciate. It is more than probable that the appreciation of Nature has advanced side by side with the ability of the artist to interpret her. Browning aptly says: "We're made so that we love, first when we see them painted, things we have passed, perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see." The artist selects some aspect or mood of Nature, and translates it into paint. The spectator seeing this, separated, as it were, from its context, and awaiting his notice, is attracted by it, and so becomes responsive to such aspects or moods in Nature when next they are offered to him. It is reasonable enough to assume that landscape art has assisted mankind to appreciate Nature, and that the gradual widening and deepening of the capacity for appreciation has reacted upon landscape art with a corresponding increase in its power and beauty.—P. J. Glass, in "Composition and Expression in Landscape Painting." (London: Seeley, Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Recognition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recognition of God as good, as omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, leads one to see the nothingness of evil, and results in Christian Science healing. This recognition includes acknowledgment and understanding of the nature of God as the great I AM, and implies an ability and willingness to detect and reject the claims of evil, of any power or presence opposite to good.

To recognize means to acknowledge and to admit; and recognition is a wholly mental process, for matter has no power either to recognize or to express. Since it is inert and mindless, it can neither create nor destroy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy may be found a statement which shows the importance of right recognition (p. 495): "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not."

As the Christ, Truth, comes to the receptive human consciousness, "the recognition of life harmonious" lifts thought out of mortal fears and discords, and fills it with a joyous certainty of health, peace, plenty, and soundness here and now. The recognition of absolute perfection comes progressively, as mortal thinking is laid aside, and immortal Truth is accepted as real and demonstrable. Rapid spiritual progress with the student results from continued active obedience to the law of God, infinite Mind.

In Luke's Gospel is recorded an incident in which Jesus pointed out the requisite for a clear recognition of harmonious existence. A certain lawyer tempting the Master asked him what one must do in order to inherit eternal life. Christ Jesus, recognizing the insincerity of the motive, asked the man to state his understanding of the law. This drew from the lawyer a summary of the Mosaic law: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Jesus acknowledged the accuracy of the summary and added the powerful, loving admonition, "This do, and thou shalt live."

It is necessary to know what one must do if he wishes to progress, but this knowledge will do little to speed the recognition of man's continuous harmonious existence unless the seeker practices what he knows to be right, striving to express the attributes of his Maker in every detail of his daily experience. Obedience to the Ten Commandments includes surrender of material aims, ambitions, fears, doubts, and undesirable traits of character, such as irritability, hopelessness, faultfinding, envy, and the like.

A sincere desire and an honest effort to have no other God but infinite Mind, Life, Truth, Love, help one to recognize the true selfhood of both himself and his neighbor as spiritual and perfect, as wholly lovable and lovely, made in the image and likeness of the Father-Mother God. Even a grain of this understanding helps individuals habitually to express more kindness, gentleness, and charity toward those with whom contacts are made; and by degrees they learn that spiritual recognition is the only real knowing, since material sense has no power to cognize the things of Spirit.

The expression of love, faith, joy, hope, gratitude, and like qualities enlarges the nature, freeing mortal thinking from its bondage, and allowing the individual to catch glimpses of man's spiritual perfection, and through such spiritual glimpses to waken himself and others from sickness, sin, poverty, fear, and every inharmonious condition imposed by material thinking.

Time is not an element in the spiritual recognition of harmonious existence. This recognition may come instantly, flooding thought with such a radiance of light that some needed healing is immediate, or it may come gradually, as the individual weeds out of his consciousness the errors of belief which dim his vision.

How happy one feels when, in a strange environment, he recognizes an old friend! Loneliness disappears, and he experiences great joy, freedom, and happiness. Mortals live in a strange land, the land of false beliefs, and even a dim recognition of man's perfection, of his coexistence with his Maker, brings joy, hope, freedom, health, happiness, and success far beyond any human expectations.

The divine agency for bringing mankind to the recognition of reality is Christian Science. Through a study of its teachings one may gain an understanding of the Bible and may prove for himself and others that the Biblical promises of protection, peace, and plenty for those who obey the Commandments, are practical and demonstrable now and always.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Signs

A NUT drops down,
A cricket sings,
A spray grows brown,
A pair of wings
Turns South, is gone;
Where boulders sit,
The mullein's wan
Gray torch is lit.
Among the sedge
Dry fern-fronds curl;
At the brook's edge,
A gentian's whorl
Unfolds fresh blue.
So, far and near,
The autumn's true
Clear signs appear.

MARGARET ASHMUN

Tracks

Two steely lines run past the town;
They grow to two lines out of one,
And far away upon the plain
They grow back into one again.

The townsfolk pay them little heed.
From time to time a wind of speed
Raises and roars along the ground
And engines, carried in its sound,
Flash their necklaces of cars.
No more than shooting summer stars
Do they affect the stores and streets,
The yards alive with flapping sheets,
The men, the dust. It all goes on
As always when the train is gone.

Yet out beyond the town's last shacks
Proceed those bright mysterious tracks,
Growing out of one to two
And back to one line far and true,
Pointing with its arrowy flight
To something that is out of sight.

ELISABETH BOHM.

Chimes of Silence

ONLY the pines along the trail,
Only a lark on lifting wing,
And vibrant in the forest hush
The crystal chimes of silence swing!

—PEARL RIGGS CROUCH, in "Threads and Shadows." (Ontario, California: James Neill Northe.)

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HEALTH
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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Price Trend Irregular in Dull Trading

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Security Prices Pursue Irregular Course in Market

Some Specialties Display Firmness—Close Is Barely Steady

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders were in a terrible dilemma today.

They did not know whether to fish or cut bait.

Consequently it was a very uneven market with mixed price changes, mostly fractional.

And likewise it was a small market, only 450,000 shares changing hands.

It was just impossible tell what this week's market would do judging from last week's performance.

That accounts for the large population on the sidelines.

But traders picked out a few specialties on which to center their attentions. The issues of Radio Corporation were of special interest to them today. The stocks were unusually active, and generally strong. The preferred A flot up nearly 4 points, the B nearly 2, and the common a good fraction.

Owens Illinois Glass and Simms Petroleum each advanced about 1½. Johns-Manville and Manhattan Elevated each moved forward more than a point.

On the off side of the market were Industrial Rayon, Air Reduction and American Smelting preferred, each losing a point or so. U. S. Smelting dropped 3.

There were more gains than losses in the bond market, although the changes were mostly of a fractional variety. The U. S. Governments led the procession forward and inspired courage in the rest of the list.

The Government's cotton-crop estimate inspired some buying in the futures today, and an advance of $1 a bale followed. But the gain was partly wiped out later. Wheat was strong at the start, but dropped off moderately, closing unsteady.

What of the future? Business leaders are still looking for that mysterious, elusive creature—better times. There are many and various opinions as to how and when the improvement will come, but it is encouraging to know that practically all interests, business and political, concede that the uptrend has started.

If politics could be divorced from business long enough to allow the industries of the country to swing along in a natural, normal way, it would not take long for a complete return of confidence and a speedy business upswing.

At the moment the most inspiring sign of the times is the improvement taking place in the bond market, particularly in U. S. Government bonds. This betterment is taken as indicative of business recovery, and in a measure reflects returning confidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The stock market began the week with the Monday lassitude which has become habitual of late.

A few specialties were firm, a few were lower, and the bulk of the list was barely changed.

Radio Corporation issues developed considerable activity, the preferred B shares advancing more than a point. American Woolen preferred gained a point, and Standard of New Jersey and American Can advanced small fractions. Pullman and Procter & Gamble lost a point, and issues off fractionally included Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Chrysler and General Motors.

Dividend News

The further advance in one specialty, on top of Saturday's gain in response to two extra dividends of $3 each announced then, was interpreted in some quarters as possibly indicating a change in the character of the market as result of federal regulation. Heretofore, in advance of favorable dividend news, insiders usually bought, and sold when the announcement was made. What came to be known as "selling on the good news" often put stocks down when the favorable news appeared. But with insiders, operations curtailed by the Securities Exchange Act, it may be that stocks will really go up on good news now.

There was little to explain the activity in Radio issues, however save possibly professional trading activity by bulls believing the Radio issues should have a seasonal move in advance of the holiday trade.

Best reports over the week-end continued to come from retail trade. The brisk weather experienced in October has spurred the movement of seasonal merchandise, and wholesale markets have received numerous refill orders.

Governments Move Up

U. S. Government issues continued to move forward in the early bond market trading today, and even though the gains were modest the performance of the federal list eclipsed that of the corporate division, which had no definite swing.

Some of the Treasury loans got up ¼ of a point and Home Owners and Federal Farm Mortgage issues scored equally well. Treasury 3½s were traded at 100.20, up 8-32s of a point; 3s at 99.22, up 4-32s; 3¼s of 1944-46 at 101.6, up 2-32s; Federal Farm 3s at 97.9, up 7-32s; Federal Farm 3¼ at 99.27, up 7-32s; Home Owners Loan 2¾s at 97.7, up 5-32s (a new high); 3s at 97.9, up 7-32s, and 4s at 97.11, up 6-32s. Called Liberty Fourth 4¼s rose 5-32s to 101.11.

Few of the corporate classifications moved more than half a point away from the final levels of Saturday. Gains outnumbered losses, with slightly higher levels for some obligations of the American & Foreign Power Company, Armour & Co., Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul, International Telephone, New York Central, Postal Telegraph and Union Pacific.

Trading started slowly in the foreign division, and early price changes were unimportant. Some of the issues of Brazil, Canada, Germany and Norway made small gains.

Recent Dividend Gains Numerous Although Small

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—September changes in cash dividends on common stocks were small. According to the monthly compilation prepared by Moody's Investors Service, the average dividend rate a share on 600 common stocks was $1.23 on Sept. 30, or the same as on Aug. 31. This compares with the depression low of $1.05 on June 30, 1933, and the pre-depression high of $3.06 on March 31, 1930.

While it is true that divided increases have been numerous in recent months, nevertheless the total increase in dollars represents only a relatively small part of total dividend payments.

Since the middle of 1933, recovery in common dividends has been very gradual, amounting to only 10 per cent of the ground previously lost.

Grain Prices Drop And Close Unsteady

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Selling on the part of houses with eastern connections did a good deal to pull grain values sharply down in late dealings today.

Weakness toward the last was in the face of 1,705,000 bushels decrease of the United States wheat visible supply total. Notice was taken that the Liverpool wheat market today had virtually, failed to hold early gains.

Wheat closed unsteady, ¾-1¼ under Saturday's finish, December new 96⅝-½, corn ¾-⅞ down, December new 73-73¼, oats unchanged to ½ higher, and provisions unchanged to a decline of 2 cents.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 1.09 P. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Oct. 6 was $11,593,619,607, a decrease of $127,617,563, or 1.09 per cent, when compared with the market value of $11,721,237,170 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $12,943,419,500, indicating a decrease during the year of $1,349,799,893, or 10.43 per cent.

Government Estimates 9,443,000 Bales Cotton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — A cotton crop of 9,443,000 bales was reported today by the Department of Agriculture as being indicated by conditions Oct. 1.

Indications a month ago were for a crop of 9,282,000 bales, while two months ago a crop of 9,195,000 bales was indicted. Production last year was 13,047,262 bales, while two years ago was 13,002,000 bales and in 1931 it was 17,095,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was 58.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 53.8 per cent a month ago, 66.7 per cent a year ago, and 56.2 per cent, the 1923-32 average on Oct. 1.

The indicated yield of lint cotton per acre is 165.9 pounds, compared with 162.6 pounds a month ago, 160.9 pounds two months ago, 208.5 pounds picked in 1933 and 169.9 pounds, the average acre yield 1923-32.

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Oct. 1 is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 4,958,346 running bales, including 87,186 round bales, counted as half bales, and 3799 bales of American-Egyptian.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.97⅛	.98	.96⅛	.96¾	-⅜
May	.95	.98⅝	.96¾	.96⅝	-⅛
July	.93½	.93⅞	.90⅞	.91½	-.01
	Corn				
December	.74⅛	.74½	.72¾	.73¼	-.01
May	.76⅛	.76⅝	.75⅛	.75¾	-½
July	.75¾	.76⅛	.75½	.75¾	-½
	Oats				
December	.49⅛	.49¼	.48¾	.48⅞	+¼
May	.48⅜	.48¾	.47¾	.47¾	+⅛
July	.43⅝	.43⅝	.43⅛	.43⅝	+⅛

Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The feature in cotton today was the Government report placing the indicated crop at 9,443,000 bales. These figures were slightly below general expectations, but buyers were supplied by realizing or liquidation on advances of 28 to 30 points from yesterday's closing quotations and prices eased off later in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock, December contracts which had sold up to 12.39 per the report were selling around 12.16 with the general market ruling about 1 to 5 points net lower.

Value of Bond Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The 1368 bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange had a total market value of $38,791,279,425 as of Oct. 1, the exchange reported in its monthly compilation, on which there were 1370 issues listed with Sept. 1 there were 1370 issues listed with [illegible]

U. S. Dollar Closes $4.91 5-16 to Pound

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar moved closer today to its old parity figure, closing at $4.91 5-16 to the pound, a gain of 15-16 cent from the opening of $4.91⅜.

Buying was fairly steady, and was devoted to trade purposes. The dollar closed Saturday at $4.92¼.

Gold currencies moved against sterling, the French franc closing at 74.00 to the pound after opening at 74.06. Saturday's final quotation was 74.15. Control offerings for francs checked further movement at the 74.00 figure.

Bar gold reached a new high of 142s 6d. ($35.05) a fine ounce, advancing 3 cents over Saturday's prices. An amount valued at £320,000 ($1,574,000) was purchased.

Silver likewise touched a point not reached since November, 1929, selling at a spot price of 22¾ pence per ounce, ¼d higher than Saturday's price.

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar closed today at 15.0575 francs (6.641 cents to the franc) unchanged from Friday's official closing. It moved fractionally from today's opening of 15.06 francs (6.64 cents to the franc).

It closed Saturday on the unofficial half-day market at 15.065 francs (6.637 cents).

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.472 marks (40.45 cents to the mark), unchanged from Saturday's quotation.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	1%
Stock Exch ...			
Curb Exch ...			
renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper ...	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver ...	50⅜c	50⅜c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days ...	¾@ ¼	¾@ ¾	¾@ ½
4-6 months..	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days ...	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ½
4 months ...	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	½@ ¾
6 months ...	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills ...	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
3 mos bills ...	⅛@1	⅛@1	
Bar silver ...	22⅛d	22¾d	18½d
Bar gold ...	142s 6d	142s 3d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1½%	1½%	1½@2%
Com paper ...	1¼@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money ...	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta ...	3%	Bucharest ...	6%
Boston ...	2	Budapest ...	4½
Chicago ...	2½	Calcutta ...	2½
Cleveland ...	2	Copenhagen ...	2½
Dallas ...	3	Helsingfors ...	4½
Kansas City ...	3	Lisbon ...	5½
Minneapolis ...	3½	London ...	2
New York ...	1½	Madrid ...	6
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo ...	3½
Richmond ...	3½	Paris ...	3
St. Louis ...	2	Prague ...	3½
San Francisco ...	2½	Rome ...	3
Amsterdam ...	2	Riga ...	8½
Athens ...	7	Sofia ...	7
Berlin ...	4	Stockholm ...	2½
Berne ...	3	Tokyo ...	3.65
Bombay ...	3½	Vienna ...	5
Brussels ...	3	Warsaw ...	8

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:	$4.91¼	$4.92⅜	$4.2397
Demand ...	4.91¾	4.92⅝	4.2397
Cables ...	.0664	.0664	.0663
France—franc ...	.0350	.0351	.0354
Belgium—belga ...	.1286	.1286	.1267
Swits'l'd—franc ...	.0863½	.0863	.0891
Italy—lira ...	.4051	.4050	.4033
Germany—mark ...	.6823	.6825	.6806
Holland—florin ...	.2837	.2841	.4537
Sweden—krona ...	.2472	.2476	.4537
Norway—krone ...	.2197	.2201	.3267
Denmark—krone ...	.1755	.1376	.3267
Spain—peseta ...	.0095½	.0095¼	.0220
Greece—drachma ...	.1900	.1903	.2382
Austria—schill'g ...	.0421	.0421	.0418
Cz'ch'via—crown ...	.0220	.0220	.0426
Finland—finn'k ...	.3005	.3005	.2961
Hungary—pengo ...	.1909	.1909	.1809
Poland—zloty ...	.0448	.0448	.0748
Port'gal—escudo ...	.0102	.0102	.0101
Roumania—leu ...	.0231	.0231	.0298
Yugoslavia—dinar ...			
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ...	.4013	.4000	*
Shanghai—dol ...	.3613	.3711	.6180
India—rupee ...	.3704	.3711	.8440
Japan—yen ...	.2875	.2885	.4806
Java—florin ...	.5855	.5857	.6006
Phil—Islnds—peso ...	.4975	.4988	.9813
Str Stlmnts—dol ...	.5778	.5788	
South America			
Argentine—peso ...	.3264	.3284	.7187
Brazil—milreis ...	.0855	.0854	.2028
Chile—peso ...	.1035	.1027	.2060
Peru—sol ...	.2295	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso ...	.8180	.8143	1.7510
	Canada		
Canada—dollar ...	1.0213	1.0243	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso ...	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.
High ...	99.94	99.94	100.0	100.0
Low ...	99.90	99.88	99.90	99.90
Last ...	99.94	99.90	99.92	100.0

Range since legal devaluation:
High ... 107.0 Low ... 99.04
Feb. 5 April 21

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.02 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 5 was: Receipts, $41,780,008; expenditures, $86,866,455; balance, $2,165,758,692; customs receipts for the month $6,689,064. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,048,600,394; expenditures, $1,641,027,372 (including $918,237,621 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures $592,426,978; gold assets, $7,883,-

Profitable Season For Fisheries On Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8—With the industry already assured of the most profitable season in five years, the Pacific coast annual fish pack is expected materially to exceed last year's valuation of $55,000,000, the Bank of America comments in a weekly survey of far western business.

The canned fish and by-product industry of Alaska and the three Pacific states of Washington, Oregon and California is currently enjoying higher prices for edible tinned fish, oil, meal and fertilizers. An increasingly active domestic market for all of these commodities further brightens the outlook for the 1934-35 season, the bank adds.

An exceptional run and favorable weather conditions were responsible for an increase of nearly 2,000,000 cases of canned salmon in Alaskan waters at the close of the season last week.

A phenomenal sardine run in the waters of northern California, said to be the largest in the history of the industry, has cheered fishermen of that section where they have already been encouraged by higher prices and increasing domestic markets for tinned sardines and by-products.

Northern California fishermen report a September catch of more than 50,000 tons, as compared with a pack of about 15,000 tons last year.

Higher prices and carryover reductions have resulted in the reopening of plants in the states of Washington, Oregon and California, where approximately 5000 men have found employment in the current season of 1934-35.

The Pacific coast normally accounts for almost 75 per cent of the annual United States canned seafood. The industry, including shore plants and fishing fleets, is estimated to present a $100,000,000 investment, and normally employs approximately 20,000 persons.

Oklahoma Reports Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 8—Oklahoma at present is without strikes of any seriousness, since the end of the textile strike throughout the nation brought reopening of the one Oklahoma cotton mill which had closed; the Commander Mills; at Sand Springs, near Tulsa, Okla., where 550 workers are back on the job.

At Ponca City the Empire Oil & Refining Company and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America have signed an agreement providing there shall be no strikes or lockouts in the refinery prior to June 1, 1935. Additional provisions set up vacation schedules and agreed the code labor board will govern wages and working conditions.

In Oklahoma City about 3000 packing house employees of Armour & Co. and Wilson & Co. have been given a wage increase averaging 8 per cent.

Judge Edgar S. Vaught of the federal district court here, serving as arbiter, handed down a decision directing the Tulsa World and the Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa (Okla.) daily newspapers, to increase the pay of union printers by 10 per cent and retain the 40-hour week.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December ...	12.39	12.39	12.00	12.14	
January ...	12.41	12.41	12.06	12.17	
March ...	12.49	12.50	12.14	12.25	
May ...	12.55	12.55	12.22	12.35	
July ...	12.59	12.59	12.31	12.39	

Spots 12.35 off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October ...	6.60	6.60	6.59	6.60	+.02
December ...	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	—.07
January ...	6.55	6.64	6.53	6.64	+.04
March ...	6.52	6.61	6.51	6.61	+.03
May ...	6.56	6.59	6.47	6.58	+.03
July ...	6.46	6.56	6.45	6.56	+.04

Tone at close steady.

Rio Grande do Sul Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., as special agents, are notifying holders of State of Rio Grande do Sul (United States of Brazil) 25-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1921, that, pursuant to decree of the chief of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, funds have been deposited with them on behalf of the State of Rio Grande do Sul sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America of 20 per cent of the face amount of the coupon due Oct. 1, 1934, amounting to $8 for each $40 coupon and $4 for each $20 coupon.

Century Shares Trust

The trustees of Century Shares Trust report on Sept. 30 that the liquidating value of the participating shares was $18.49, an increase of 23 per cent over the liquidating value of $15.03 on Dec. 31, last.

Western Auto Supply Sales

Sales of Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City, Mo., totaled $1,493,000 for the month of September as compared with $1,100,000 for the like month in 1933. Sales for the first nine months totaled $13,060,000 as compared with $9,056,000 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Largest Use All Growths Cotton In Five Seasons

Greater Consumption Than Average Before Start of Depression

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Consumption of all growths of cotton during the last cotton season was the largest in five seasons, and was somewhat larger than the average in seasons prior to the beginning of the depression, according to a report just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

While world consumption of American cotton registered a decline as compared with two seasons ago, world consumption of Indian, Egyptian, and sundry cottons showed an increase.

"World cotton spinners used 25,261,000 bales of all growths of cotton during last season, that is, from Aug. 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934, according to our revised analysis of supply and distribution of all cottons," says the Exchange Service. "This represents an increase of 155,000 bales over our preliminary estimate of 25,106,000 bales. Two seasons ago, world mills spun 24,712,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, three seasons ago 23,007,000, four seasons ago 22,329,000, and on an average in the five seasons from 1924-25 through 1928-29, 24,757,000 bales.

United States Consumption

"All of the major divisions of the world spinning industry except the United States used more cotton last season than two seasons ago, and all divisions used more than three seasons ago and four seasons ago. Mills in the United States consumed 5,700,000 bales of all growths last season compared with 6,137,000 two seasons ago, and 4,866,000 three seasons ago. British spinners used 2,656,000 bales as compared with 2,392,000 two seasons ago, and 2,576,000 three seasons ago. Mills on the Continent spun 8,251,000 bales, compared with 7,691,000 two seasons ago, and 7,310,000 three seasons ago.

"In the Orient and in minor cotton-consuming countries, spinners consumed 8,654,000 bales as compared with 8,492,000 two seasons ago, and 8,255,000 three seasons ago.

"World consumption of American cotton registered a decline last season from two seasons ago, while consumption of Indian, Egyptian, and sundry cottons showed an increase. World spinners used 13,680,000 bales of American cotton last season as compared with 14,406,000 two seasons ago, and an average of 14,774,000 in the five seasons prior to the beginning of the depression, that is, from 1924-25 through 1928-29.

More Indian Cotton Used

"World consumption of Indian cotton last season totaled 4,027,000 equivalent 478-pound net weight bales as compared with 3,498,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 4,322,000 bales. World mills used 1,745,000 equivalent to 478-pound net weight bales of Egyptian cotton last season compared with 1,377,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 1,469,000.

"Of sundry cottons, including Chinese, Brazilian, Russian, Peruvian, Mexican, and miscellaneous growths, the world consumed 5,809,000 equivalent 478-pound net weight bales last season as compared with 5,432,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 4,192,000. World consumption of all foreign cottons last season aggregated 11,581,000 equivalent 478-pound net weight bales compared with 10,307,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 9,983,000."

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; metals heavy.
Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.
Curb: Irregular; utilities and industrials higher.
Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; sterling declines.
Cotton: Lower; liquidation; favorable weather.
Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; late eastern selling.
Corn: Easy; shipping demand laggard.
Cattle: About steady; top $10.25.
Hogs: Steady to strong; top $6.35.

Foreign

London: Helped by Wall Street advices, the Stock Exchange registered a cheerful tone today. Oil stocks firmed on reports of a possible stabilization of American oil prices, and transatlantic issues, motor shares and foreign bonds also improved. Other sections drooped on realizations. The market closed uncertain.

Paris: Quotations on the Bourse turned upward today, owing to the favorable interpretation of the cantonal election returns, rentes and bank shares particularly advancing. Rio Tintos issues were firm on developments in Spain, but gold mining stocks were heavy. The closing was firm.

Berlin: Quietness prevailed on the Boerse today, and after some fractional changes, the market closed sustained.

Central States Edison Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Central States Edison Company announced it has filed with the federal courts for the southern district of New York, details of a plan of reorganization in connection with its petition for relief under section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. A hearing will be held on Dec. 4, it was stated.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
December ...	77.7	77.7	77.1b
January ...	78.1	78.1	77.2b

b—Bid.

Commerce and Finance

Questionnaire Shows Public Asks Less Government in Trade

Business and Industry

Industry Opposes Federal Factories For Unemployed

Manufacturers Say It Only Shifts Work From Private Enterprises

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The board of the National Association of Manufacturers has expressed opposition to the operation of manufacturing plants by the Federal Government as a means of unemployment relief, and indorsed the statement of President Roosevelt that relief to all possible extent should be handled through local agencies.

The position was based on an inquiry recently submitted to the association's membership, which registered disapproval of competition with private enterprise as a move which "simply shifts employment from private to public epterprises and serves to retard stable recovery."

In a statement announcing the stand of the membership, the board also reported receipt of a petition signed by 17 large trade associations opposing the expansion of government manufacturing plants into new fields through the federal emergency relief administration.

"Entrance of the Government into the manufacturing business in competition with its own citizens," the board stated, "even to supply relief for the unemployed, constitutes an extravagant use of the taxpayers' money in further experimentations. It simply shifts employment from private to public enterprises and serves to retard stable business recovery.

"Where those in distress cannot be provided with either public or private work for which they could be paid, then public funds may legitimately be used to provide relief of actual need on a subsistence basis. But to furnish the necessities required through government operated factories is the wrong way to do the right thing.

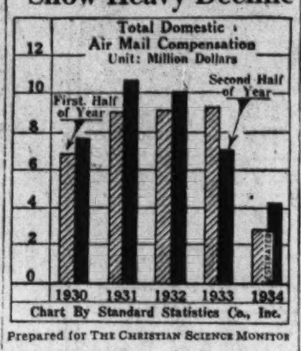
"The Government plants will, generally speaking, produce only necessities, which would have to be purchased from private manufacturers and dealers were it not for the FERA plants. The result is to deprive employees in private industry of work, creating employment at one point and unemployment at another.

"Hundreds of firms have at great cost kept men on pay rolls when there has been no work for them. Now it is proposed to penalize these firms and their employees by not giving them work which must be done. . . .

"The Government must supplement relief funds wherever the local facilities are not sufficient, but as President Roosevelt has said, these local resources should be relied upon to the extent possible.

"This will be accomplished soonest by seizing every opportunity to stir the flow of private capital for investment in private enterprise."

Incomes of Air Lines Show Heavy Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUSTAINING a drop of about 70 per cent in mail income, previously the major revenue source, operations of leading domestic air lines in the first half of 1934 were drastically unprofitable.

The three leading systems operating within the United States jointly secured around $8,500,000 in mail pay in the first half of last year; they suffered a decline to approximately $2,500,000 for the January-June term this year, owing to cessation of these payments for several months and the sharply lower receipts under the new, temporary awards made last spring.

Institute Expects Halt in Commodity Price Advance Soon

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Although the index of commodity prices rose to a new high for the recovery period in August, the Alexander Hamilton Institute looks for a halt in the current upward movement, in its current bulletin published today. The beginning of a price recession in the near future, it holds, would be a welcome development since the resumption of the general business recovery "depends primarily on a lower price level."

"Now that the effects of the drought and of the acreage curtailment measures are fairly well known," the publication says, "there are grounds for believing that the price advance may not only soon be halted, but that some recession may occur which will develop next year into a considerable reaction. The price rise of farm products has been so pronounced that it is quite possible that the curtailment of production has been overdiscounted.

"In addition, the present low rate of manufacturing activity, as the result of the high-price level, is not only acting to halt a further rise in costs, but it is also acting to bring about cost reductions."

Steel Operations Decline a Point During the Week

Drop, However, a Surprise and Seen as Temporary —September Sales Up

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Operations in the steel industry slipped off one point during the past week, after three weeks of steady rise.

The decline was somewhat surprising. It is believed, however, that the drop was only temporary, and that the general trend is upward.

It is the experience of most sales offices that business is improving, though only slightly, and far below normal for this time of the year.

Youngstown, however, is scheduled to drop three points this week.

During September the New York sales offices found that sales of heavy steel improved 15 to 20 per cent over those of August, while the sales of light steel declined somewhat. This is as might be expected, in view of the fact that the most conspicuous inquiries of the last several weeks have been for undertakings involving heavy steel.

Consumers evidently feel that there are several factors which might bring about lower prices. Thus the new policy of NRA administrators appears to be against complicated codes, price-fixing and many other rather artificial provisions. It is reported also that they are about to remove the ban against overproducing. Consumers apparently feel that all changes will be in their favor, that steel prices will surely not advance and perhaps may decline.

To avoid making fresh purchases some consumers are resorting to unusual practices. Consumers of tin plate, rather than buy fresh quantities suited to their needed specifications, are taking tin plate from stock and cutting to needed form, even though there is considerable wastage in so doing.

Pig iron production declined 12 per cent in daily rate during September, but evidently production was gaining during the latter part of the month, since there were 61 furnaces in blast at the close of the month, or the same as 30 days previous.

An interesting development of the week was the announcement that a New York importer is trying to introduce Russian pig iron to American foundry men, The principal imports of iron now come from India and Holland.

The Russian blast furnaces were built under the supervision of American engineers and are said to be turning out 30,000 tons of iron daily, which was nearly the exact production of American furnaces during September. There is a duty of $1.12½ a ton against imported iron. Domestic iron is selling at $18 to $19 a ton at present.

It may be difficult for Russian iron, an unknown material, to get a foothold in the American market since our foundry men usually dislike to change to a ferrous raw material whose qualities they do not know thoroughly.

Produce Exchange Plans Stabilizing Citrus Fruit Mart

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stabilization of the citrus fruit market is the goal of the New York Produce Exchange, which plans to launch trading in that commodity for future delivery.

Oranges and grapefruits will be admitted to trading when the necessary machinery is established. Lemons will be listed, if there is a demand, said Samuel Knighton, exchange president.

Advantages of futures trading as outlined by Joseph H. Matthews, chairman of the committee completing arrangements, will be price stability, elimination of a glut of fruit in any one market, "price insurance," and creation of a market which will allow the natural law of supply and demand to operate.

Producers representing interests in Florida, Texas and California have been in touch with Mr. Matthews. The strongest demand for creation of a futures market comes from them, he said.

When grading regulations have been established under Department of Agriculture sanction and trading contracts drawn, citrus fruits will be ready for trading. The exact time has not been set.

Citrus fruit purchases now are made from the producers at auctions, with prices depending on national and local marketing conditions.

Precious Metals Hit New Tops in London

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The price of bar gold reached a new high on the London exchange today, being quoted at 142 shillings 6 pence ($35.05) a fine ounce, an advance of 3 pence over Saturday's prices.

This represented a premium of 14 pence over the dollar and 8½ pence over the franc.

Silver also touched its highest point since November, 1929, when the spot price reached 22⅞ pence per ounc[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Foreign silver for industrial use reached a new high since 1929 in New York today. Bullion brokers quoted the metal at 50⅜ cents an ounce, up ⅜ of a cent.

This price is ⅜ of a cent over the level at which the Treasury nationalized all stock of hoarded or speculative silver.

The rise in New York reflected continued strength in London, where silver was quoted ¼ of a penny higher today at 22⅞ pence.

Less Government in Business, Is Answer of Questionnaire

Replies to Conference Board Queries Indicate Public Opinion Against Many New Deal Policies—Stable Currency and Balanced Budget Favored

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Public opinion in this country is definitely opposed to control of the management of private business by the Government, is against increasing the public debt and disapproves of giving federal officials the right to change the purchasing power of the dollar, according to the results of a questionnaire sent to over 12,000 newspaper and farm journal editors by the National Industrial Conference Board and made public today. The majority of all answers were against a good many policies of the New Deal.

Out of 12,076 question blanks sent out by the conference board, 5050 replies were received from editors of papers representing a total circulation of 24,843,677. In asking cooperation, Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the conference board, said the editors' replies would give a "fair picture of public sentiment on some of the perplexing economic and social problems with which the country is faced."

"Public opinion is a vital factor in the plans of business executives," Dr. Jordan said. "Reliable knowledge of the prevailing public attitude on these questions at the present time is important to business men in their efforts to promote economic recovery and expansion. We believe that no one is better able to judge the attitude of the public than the newspaper and farm journal editors of the United States."

These editors were not asked to record their own opinions, the opinion of their papers or of their readers on the questions covered, but to state as accurately as possible whether or not public opinion in their community favored or opposed certain specific economic and social policies.

To the question whether the community favored control of the management or private business enterprises by government bureau or officials, 93.6 per cent of the replies were "no." A decided majority of the answers did not favor the fixing of selling prices by the Federal Government for farm and factory products, nor did they favor farm crop restrictions or restricting manufacturers to the amount of goods they shall produce.

Almost 95 per cent of opinion, as reflected in this survey, were opposed to the Government entering into business in competition with the transportation, power or other industries. Of the replies, about the same number believed that the hope of profits was essential to the progress of business enterprise.

Tabulation of the replies of the editors to individual questions asking if public opinion in their communities favored the measures indicated, follows:

	Yes	No	Doubtful
Compulsory unemployment insurance	1849	2724	109
Compulsory old age pensions	2970	1517	112
Increasing the national debt	333	4279	173
Reducing the number of employees on government pay roll	4224	515	99
Application of the civil service law to new government agencies	3572	926	86
Federal government fixing prices for farm products	1154	3809	140
Federal government fixing prices for factory products	796	3784	101
Government restricting crops	867	3919	135
Government restricting manufacturers' production	524	4158	103
Establishment by law of standards of private business management	1022	3609	112
Government control of private business	256	4563	55
Federal competition with transportation companies	542	4260	70
Federal competition with power companies	1240	3485	132
Federal competition with other industry	170	4513	71
Government taking over the banking system	1691	2839	226
Government administrative power over purchasing value of the dollar	1193	3283	172
Taxing to take wealth or income from one to give to another	1012	3525	214
Profits as an essential to business progress	4581	234	44
Government regulation of profits, other than public utilities	1205	3417	158
Making labor union membership necessary for employment	281	4601	56
Government fixing of minimum wages	2519	2021	76
Government fixing of maximum working hours	2262	2134	66
Making sympathetic strikes and lockouts illegal	3549	1011	125

At the end of the questionnaire the editors were asked to express their own personal opinion concerning the factors that would contribute most toward increasing business confidence in their community. From 66 per cent to 73 per cent noted decreasing government control and expenditure, balancing of the budget and stabilizing currency Only 15.7 per cent favored currency inflation, and 8.8 per cent increasing government control. About 24 per cent mentioned tariff reduction as a factor conducive to greater business confidence, while approximately an equal number favored no change in tariff and about 16 per cent favored higher tariffs.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Anti-inflation rumors are again current in the Street, and seem to explain last week's general market trends. Thus, government bonds were again strong, metal stocks were barely steady, manufacturing stocks strengthened, but commodities were weak, and the dollar was firm on the foreign exchanges. These are precisely the movements to be expected of a nexus of markets breathing hopes of sound money in the old-fashioned sense of that word.

With this hope went the usual crop of politico-financial rumors. It was said that the Administration has weakened in its running skirmish with the bankers and feels that in view of the heavy financing necessary during the winter some concession to conservative banking principles is necessary. This, regardless of the fact that no assurances could be found in the President's Sunday evening fireside chat, of definite plans as to the future of the dollar. There was a good deal of sardonic comment on the President's back-slap against the bankers during his discussion of British recovery, as the Street is well aware that the banks are now holding over 50 per cent of the Government's debt while the British banks hold less than 10 per cent of their government's obligations.

Whatever the truth of the rumors, about $950,000,000 of the called Libertys are now said to have been turned in, and the considerable less than $300,000,000 that will be presented on Oct. 15 for cash can be easily taken care of out of the Treasury's general fund, with a little replenishing from additional sale of Treasury bills.

In this sense the conversion is a success, although skeptics in the Street point out that the cash saving is small and only a part of the debt has been postponed, the four-year 2½s offered in exchange coming due on the same date as the original Libertys would have come due anyway. It is said that the net outcome of the offering has been to make the Administration a little more conservative. In any case government obligations were strong throughout the week, and the rally was thought to be quite spontaneous—that is to say, without artificial Treasury support.

But while rumor attributed the anti-inflation market tone to the need of the Administration to go along with the bankers, other rumors were stressing the need of the bankers' going along with the President. A wild story was that the President called in some of the banking leaders last week and said somewhat as follows: "A lot of senators and representatives are coming to Washington in January who are not dependent on me with their constituents at all—such radicals as Huey Long, Mississippi's Bilbo, Cutting, Wheeler, La Follette and California's EPIC representatives. If you do not support me, therefore, you will have somebody even more radical to deal with." There is, therefore, intense interest in what will happen when the President faces the bankers at the ABA convention on October 24, with the general expectation that the bankers will be pretty careful about attacking the Administration.

The Street's reception to the President's fireside talk was chilly. The market sold off sharply Monday and Tuesday's market was the smallest in a month. By the end of the week the loss had been made up in the averages, however. There were as many guesses about what the President meant as there were guessers. The President's thought that large unemployment would not be tolerated was taken to confirm budget fears. The tone of the speech was noted as not quite so confident. The apparent repudiation of scarcity economics in industry was taken to mean more production, weaker commodity prices, but more profits. The opinion is being expressed round the Street that the New Deal is "running down," the thought being probably sired by the wish. The proposed industrial truce was not taken seriously.

Foreign exchange developments again moved into the spotlight. Monday's market decline was explained in part by the weakness of sterling, which dropped sharply to $4.91½. The default of Liege, Belgium, occasioned some alarm about the belga, which has been weak recently. The impending Brussels conference of the gold-bloc countries a week from Friday revived the old question, Would it be bullish to bearish for France and the other gold-bloc countries to slide from the gold standard at this late date? And, as was the case when the question was being asked a year ago, nobody could give a convincing answer.

The first week of government control of the stock markets passed without event. Neither in volume nor direction was the market seemingly affected. A stock exchange seat was sold at $85,000, up $9000 from the previous sale. The new margin requirements are for the most part lower than the requirements which brokerage houses ask on their own initiative from new accounts—when they can get them. The stock exchange has opened a school to teach margin clerks the new laws.

Brokers' loans declined another $15,000,000, the eleventh decline in 12 weeks, to the lowest point in 1934. The short interest showed a further increase in September of 42,500 shares to 870,000, the highest point since April; this, plus the continued decline in marginal borrowing on stocks, is said to put the market in a very sound position.

The Treasury statement for the end of September showed that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year the deficit was about $540,000,000 compared with about $240,000,000 for the like period a year ago. Receipts were well above last year, but emergency expenditures were about $825,000,000 for the three months against only $300,000,000 a year ago. For September the emergency expenditures were $280,000,000 against $80,000,000 last September.

California securities sold off sharply on fears of what Sinclair might do with his EPIC plan in the way of taxation. Weakness in commodities was particularly marked by a break in crude rubber. The Guaranty Trust withdrew from the municipal bond business.

Wants Mortgage Concerns to Be Liquidated Soon

Report to Governor Lehman Suggests Transfer to Banking Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him today a recommendation by Mr. George W. Alger, Moreland Act Commissioner, that most of the guaranteed mortgage companies be liquidated as soon as possible and the business transferred to the jurisdiction of the state banking department.

The report, drawn up by Mr. Alger and Mr. Alfred A. Cook, his counsel, after lengthy hearings on the guaranteed mortgage situation, involving investments aggregating more than $2,000,000,000, emphasizes that many inadequacies in the present law contributed to the carelessness and unsound policies of the various companies, and calls for legislation to protect the investors' interests more closely.

Dismissing criticisms that have been made of the manner in which Mr. George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, has dealt with the complicated guaranteed mortgage situation, the report pays tribute to his work and his qualifications for carrying it on.

Wants Van Schaick Retained

"Removal of Mr. Van Schaick as superintendent would not only not be justified by any shortcomings in his work, but would, I am satisfied, be highly injurious to certificate holders," the report says.

"No one today has any knowledge of this situation and its needs which is comparable to his. To lose the benefit of his experience would be a great injury to those who, as the law stands, today, must rely upon him and his department to continue the service which they urgently require."

Holding, however, that the guaranteed mortgage situation is taking too much of the time of the superintendent and his major department heads, the report recommends that the mortgage guarantee companies, being investment organizations, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the banking department, leaving the title insurance business under the insurance department.

The report suggests the possibility of revitalizing the Torrens law covering title insurance and having the state take over and operate one or more of the title plants of companies now in rehabilitation

Discussing the inadequacies of the present laws, the report calls attention to the need for provisions in the penal law applying to companies operating under the insurance law that would penalize criminally certain acts and transactions which do not necessarily involve criminal intent.

Hits Use of Certificates

The penal law already contains such provisions as a means of safeguarding the banking law and other similar statutes, the report says.

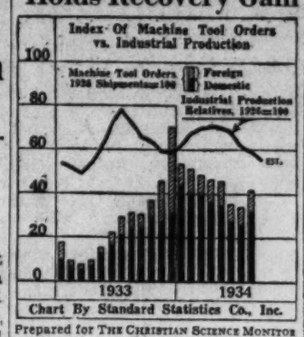
"These sections have for their object the fixing of responsibility and the observance of care, vigilance and fidelity," it continues. "Such provisions might well have made these officers and directors far more diligent in the operation of these companies to avoid many of the abuses which have occurred."

Scoring the issuance of individual certificates in large numbers against mortgages or groups of mortgages, the report asserts that "this form of conducting the mortgage business is intrinsically hazardous and should not be permitted except on the requirement of a ration of capital funds to guarantees adequate as insurance against another major depression, instead of the present complete absence of any such requirement."

To limit the participation of small investors in the guaranteed mortgage field, the report urges that the minimum amount at which certificates can be sold be fixed at $3000.

Furthermore, the report calls for legal provisions that would buttress the companies' guarantees and "give substance" to them, instead of leaving them to be "a delusion and a snare to investors."

Machine Tool Trade Holds Recovery Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ability of the machine tool trade to hold its recovery gains better than general industry raises the vital question of whether this comparative advantage can be maintained.

As shown in the accompanying chart, domestic tool orders have materially exceeded the level of June, 1933, the month in which industrial production established its recovery peak.

Making due allowance for erratic fluctuations in machinery orders, it is clear that the wide gap between domestic machinery and general business volumes has steadily narrowed over the last 12 months.

Wholesale Trade Enjoying Another Forward Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 — Wholesale merchandise business in Chicago last week showed another forward movement, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mail orders, road orders and the number of retail merchant buyers in the market were all ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

Another factor that aided the upturn was the early advent of merchants here for the midseason market showings and sales to be held today and tomorrow. It is estimated that at least 4000 Middle Western buyers will come to Chicago for these special trade events sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In the local retail field an uncertainty of recent weeks was again evident. In outlying neighborhoods, this attitude was more pronounced than along State Street, where buying by Century of Progress visitors is still having its stimulating effect.

Employment and wages held to about the same levels as during the previous week. In like fashion, the public utilities maintained the same levels.

Manufacturers of gift and holiday wares are said to be receiving much heavier buying commitments than in recent years. One concern making gift boxes and ornamental containers for the Christmas trade is operating night and day with its output back to 1930 levels.

15 Banks Reopen During September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The national banking system, dragging itself further from the debris of the 1933 crisis, presented 15 reopened institutions in September.

In making public these figures, J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, also revealed that more than one-third of the institutions that failed to open immediately after the March "holiday" were in the hands of receivers.

Frozen deposits of $15,005,000 were tied up in the 15 reopened. Thirty-six banks, with frozen deposits of $10,132,000, remained closed. Of these, 31 have received approval of reorganization plans.

Of the 1417 banks remaining closed after the holiday, receiverships took 302, with frozen deposits of $158,417,000. Reorganization plans have been approved for 18 of these, with $10,132,000 in frozen deposits.

A total of 1051 banks, with $1,758,184,000 deposits, have been reopened or absorbed by others since the bank holiday.

Retail Sales Hold Up in New England During Depression

Volume Declines Less Than Any Other Part of U. S., Says N. E. Council

Retail sales volume showed a smaller percentage of decrease in New England between 1929 and 1933 than in any other section of the country, according to the preliminary totals of the 1933 Census of Retail Trade, says the New England Council Areas along the eastern seaboard have suffered smaller declines than elsewhere in the United States, the council census shows, with the greatest losses occurring in the Central West.

Sales volume in New England between 1929 and 1933 declined by 42 per cent, as compared with a 47 per cent decrease for the entire country. New England's share of the country's total retail trade increased from 7.6 per cent in 1929 to 8.5 per cent in 1933.

Despite the 42 per cent decrease in sales volume in New England, total pay rolls decreased by but 36.9 per cent and the average earnings of full-time employees decreased only 18.8 per cent, indicating that wage rates have not been cut in proportion to volume losses. These decreases compare with a 43.7 per cent drop in pay rolls for the United States and a 24.4 per cent decline in the average earnings of full-time employees.

The effects of the decline in sales volume are apparent in the figures for full and part-time employees, the council analysis shows. In New England the number of full-time employees decreased 25.8 per cent, while at the same time part-time employees increased 13.9 per cent. In the country as a whole the number of full-time employees dropped 29.8 per cent while part-time employees increased 8 per cent.

While sales volume has fallen off sharply, the number of retail stores in New England has dropped but 3.9 per cent and the number of active proprietors has increased 2 per cent.

In the following table are shown percentage changes between 1929 and 1933 for Massachusetts, New England and the United States.

	Mass.	N. E.	U. S.
Net Retail Sales	—41.1	—42.0	—47.5
Number of Stores	—4.4	—3.9	—1.5
Number of Employees (full time)	—25.4	—25.8	—29.8
Number of Employees (part time)	+12.7	+13.9	+8.0
Pay Roll (Employees)	—35.7	—36.9	—43.7
Average Annual Earning (full time)	—17.8	—18.8	—24.4

Applies for Cuban Bond Registration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Another step in a bondholders committee's attempt to get something for Americans who hold $30,000,000 in defaulted Cuban bonds was announced yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The commisison diclosed that the committee had filed application for registration of certificates of deposit for Republic of Cuba bonds totaling $20,000,000.

The committee represents holders of two-thirds of the $30,000,000 in Cuban public works 5½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds dated 1945 and offered in this country Jan. 1, 1930.

Before the committee legally may accept the bonds, and act in behalf of the bondholders, it must have registered with the SEC the certificates it gives to bondholders showing the bonds have been deposited with the committee.

In its application the committee gave the current market price of the bonds as $28 against a par of $100.

It is estimated that $30,000,000 out of the $40,000,000 original issue were sold to Americans, the balance to Cubans.

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Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, October 5, 1934.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Jane's Party

By Ella H. Hay

"I DO WISH I could have a Hallowe'en party," sighed Jane, looking out of the window at two small boys who were gayly parading by with their Jack-o'-lanterns, ready to greet anyone who came near.

"Well, why not have one?" answered Mother, smiling.

"You know why I don't have one, Mother. We have lived here only a few weeks and the girls in Junior High ——"

"Yes, I know, dear; they haven't seemed very friendly. But I still think you could have a party if you really want to."

"I can't very well have a party with no one to ask, and how can I ask those who not only pay no attention to me, but who are having parties and not asking me?"

"No, I suppose you can't, but isn't there even one girl you would feel free to ask?"

"Well, there is Mary Ruth; she has moved here recently, too. But it wouldn't be much of a party with only one guest!"

Nothing more was said about the party but Jane couldn't help thinking about what her mother had said. Mother thought she could find friends to invite to a party if she really tried. Mother was like that; she always thought there was a way for everything that was right.

Jane walked along slowly, not paying much attention to anyone near, when suddenly she was forced to stop quickly to avoid stumbling over a tiny lad not much bigger than Tom Thumb, who was trying to carry a huge pumpkin nearly as large as himself.

"Hadn't you better let me help you with that?" she asked.

"Oh, would you, ma'am? I want to get it up the hill to the Home. We didn't raise any pumpkins this year, and so we weren't going to have any Jack-o'-lantern, but a farmer gave me this for getting him some gas."

The pumpkin was an awkward load even for a strong girl like Jane, but she trudged up the hill following tiny Tom to the Orphans' Home, which she had not known was nestled back among the hills.

Tiny Tom was talkative. "There are 40 of us," he confided. "Of course, we're not all one family; at least we weren't before we came to the Home, but I guess we're pretty much one family now. Jenny is the oldest; she's about as big as you are. Molly and Pete are twins; they're not very big, but they're not the youngest. Baby Ruth's the youngest."

Tiny Tom's eyes lit up happily. "I wish you could see Baby Ruth. She's the cutest little thing. Just watch her clap her hands when she sees this pumpkin! She'll like you, too."

Tiny Tom's Family

Jane smiled; evidently she was to be introduced to the family of 40. Well, at the risk of being late for school she must see this through; it would never do to disappoint Tiny Tom.

"I would like to have a Hallowe'en party for the children," confided Jenny, the oldest member of the family, who was about Jane's age. "They would enjoy it a lot, and I can think of ever so many funny things to do. But I guess we can't have it this year."

Jane couldn't wait to talk any longer, for she knew it was nearly time for school. But all the way to school she was saying to herself, "I thought I had no one to invite."

She had to wait until the end of the first hour before she could tell Mary Ruth the plan that was running round and round in her thought.

"So you are going to have a party after all," was Mother's only comment, as she cheerfully gave her consent to the use of the entire basement, and everything else necessary. "Who are to be the guests?"

"That's the surprise, Mother," answered Jane. "Please don't ask me. It will be such fun having a surprise party."

Every night after school the number of girls and boys who were helping to prepare the party grew larger, for the Junior High School girls and boys didn't seem nearly so unfriendly now, and Jane just couldn't resist a hint here and there which made everyone want to have part in the marvelous surprise party. And so every night the girls cut, pasted and decorated, and the boys hauled in great armloads of cornstalks, autumn leaves and pumpkins, and cut hollow eyes and snaggled-tooth grins in the pumpkin lanterns.

"It seems to me you are having a party every evening while you are getting ready for your guests," said Mother, when Jane made her second trip up to the kitchen for lemonade.

"Oh, it's such fun!" said Jane, her eyes sparkling. "It is going to be such a lovely surprise party that everyone wants to help in the preparations."

Finally, by Saturday noon, the last thing had been done, and all the helpers hurried home so that they could be back to help receive the guests at 3 o'clock, just as the pumpkin-faced invitations had stated.

Promptly at 3 the guests arrived—40 of them, of all ages, from 14-year-old Jenny down to Baby Ruth, who had been given an early nap so that she could attend the big event.

Seats had been arranged of substantial boxes with boards laid between, and all had been so cleverly decorated that it looked like a real fairyland to the large family which solemnly filed down the basement steps.

Soon the merriment started. There were games and refreshments and then more games. Tiny Tom won the prize for pinning the cat's tail in nearly the right place, and Baby Ruth won the prize for having the sweetest smile.

Baby Ruth's Prize

Jane knew the baby would win the smiling prize, so she had bought a soft warm sweater, just Ruth's size, and a cap and mittens to match for that prize. This lovely gift caused so many admiring exclamations from the baby's happy brothers and sisters that the festivities almost threatened to end in a contest over who should see Baby Ruth's gifts first.

There was a gift for everyone, even for those who did not win them as prizes in some game. The boys of the Junior High class had made games for the boys of tiny Tom's family, and the girls had filled pretty boxes with needle books, bits of lace, ribbon, and pretty goods suitable for doll clothes.

Each child was given a bean bag which the Junior High girls had made. These were shaped like black cats and bright orange pumpkins. Such a merry time as the children had tossing these bags around the large basement!

The party came to an end all too soon, and when the hosts and hostesses—there were nearly half as many helpers as there were guests—had said the last good-by, Jane sat down on the basement steps feeling nearly ready to burst with happiness.

"Jane, dear," one after another of the Junior High girls had whispered, "Jane, it was a lovely party. Won't you please come to my Hallowe'en party?"

"Mother was right, as usual," thought Jane as she carefully folded the decorations so that they could be used again. "I found a way to have a party as soon as I began really to try."

DOLLY'S LULLABY.
BY
JENNIE D. HITCHENS
WORDS BY
EMILY M. TISDEL
1. Come rock-a-bye Dol-ly, it's time for a nap, Sing bye low, my dearie. I'll
2. The Sun said Good night as he sank in the west, So soft-ly, my dearie. The
cud-dle you ten-der-ly here in my lap So tuck your dear head in your dain-ty night cap, I hear a faint sound of the
Birdies are sleep-ing in each little nest, All snuggled so warm-ly neath Mother-bird's breast, And all little Dollies must
Sandman's tap tap, So bye low my Dolly dear. 3. Do you hear how the Cricket chirps faint ting-a-lings? He bids you good night, my
now go to rest, So bye low my Dolly dear.
dearie. The Bumble bee's quiet, no longer he sings; The Butter-fly's fold-ing his
PP
Slower
fairy-like wings; The Clock in the steeple strikes: "Bed time," he rings, So good night my Dolly dear.
very softly
Hum
Gertrude Koch.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Match-Box Toys You Can Make

By Harry Maxwell

VII

NO SHOP is complete without a trustworthy pair of scales. Well, here they are!

First we had better see if we have got all the materials ready. We need two large inside boxes and one large cover. Also we need some glue, a thin piece of wire about five inches long, a pin, one boot button, some strong thread, and one strong match. And, of course, a sharp penknife.

The box cover forms the scales' stand (No. 1). Find the exact center of it and pierce a square hole gently through. Into this carefully push the upright piece of the scale, made from the match with a notch cut out of the top as shown in the sketch (2).

Then turn this piece of the work upside down, find the center of the bottom of the cover, and press a pin through it and up through the match. It is necessary for the pin to find the exact center of the match otherwise the stick may split and the scale's arm will not be rigid. If this should happen don't try to mend it but take a fresh matchstick.

Next take the piece of wire and bend it as shown in the sketch (3). This slips onto the top of the notched match. We will leave this for a moment and attend to the scale pans. These are made from the insides of the match boxes.

Pierce two holes in the sides about a quarter of an inch from the ends and string a strong piece of thread through the holes as shown in the sketch (4), knotting the ends on the inside. Be sure that all the pieces of thread are the same length, and make the same number of knots in each piece, otherwise your scales won't balance perfectly.

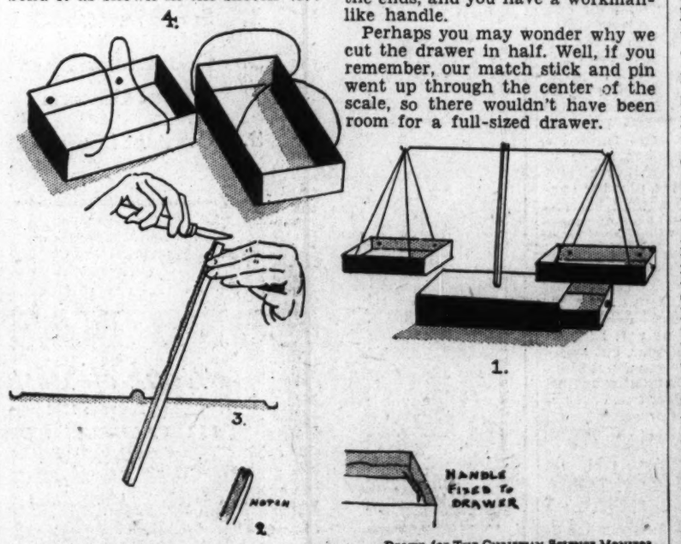
The scales may, of course, be covered with attractive paper if you like, but here again the amount used must be the same on each scale pan.

A drawer in the scales is useful for keeping weights in. These weights may be any tiny things such as beads or pellets.

To make the drawer take the inside of a large box and cut it completely in half. Discard one-half, but first detach its back and stick this at the open end of the half you are going to use. Now you have a complete square drawer.

Carefully pierce a hole in the center of the front of this, push a brass paper clip through, bend over the ends, and you have a workman-like handle.

Perhaps you may wonder why we cut the drawer in half. Well, if you remember, our match stick and pin went up through the center of the scale, so there wouldn't have been room for a full-sized drawer.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Pair of Scales Is for the Match-Box Store You Have Made

Highroads and Byroads

The highroads hurry to the town,
And everybody knows,
Who takes a highroad, up or down,
Exactly where it goes;
For signposts all along the way
Are put to point and guide,
And no one possibly could stray
However much he tried.

The byroads straggle as they please,
They dip, and twist, and turn;
They stop awhile to talk to trees,
They gossip with a burn.
And no one seeks a signpost there,
Or wonders where they end,
For byroads take you anywhere—
You've only to pretend!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

A School Treasure Hunt:

You will find an object from the schoolroom hidden in each sentence:

1. Exercise gave them appetite.
2. It doesn't match Arthur's work.
3. Daydreams flee when pop enters.
4. Teasing makes the pup ill-tempered.
5. I'll help pin Korein's dress.
6. Don't let Job grab Ellen's ski.
7. You must count each errand.
8. Help Mac lock the cabin.

October Brings Migration Days

By M. Louise Hastings

OCTOBER has come and migration days are here. Already many of the birds are winging their way south. Our yards often give us many delightful surprises in the fall of the year. Any morning now we may hear interesting bird voices in our trees. The small birds travel by night and rest by day.

Did you ever hear in the nighttime, far above the treetops, the twitterings of migrating birds? Sometimes there will be a few strong bird notes. It is a thrilling thing to experience. Those of you who sleep out of doors should listen for this migration-day music.

Watch out these beautiful autumn days for the different kinds of birds who may visit your trees for only a day or two. I am fortunate enough to have hermit and olive-backed thrushes pay me occasional visits. Sometimes they sing to me, not often, but it is always a treat to see them.

Watch for Unusual Visitors

Keep a list of the migrating birds that you see and hear. Bird study is a constant delight, for there is always a chance of finding some bird that you have never seen before. But do not depend wholly upon trees around your house. Go to the woods, along woodland streams. Go to a bird sanctuary, if there is one near. And be sure to visit some back lot, or cow lane, far out in the country, and see a flock of bluebirds "shifting their light load of song from post to post!" There is no more georgous picture than this! Keep your eyes and ears open.

Warblers are tiny birds that feed on small insects in treetops and in bushes. Sometimes during migration days there will be several different kinds feeding and twittering in trees close to the house. If you hear a chickadee "dee-dee-ing," listen for his comrades, who are quite likely to be visiting warblers. If you can give the chickadee's whistle, you can often draw the birds around you, and then what a treat you will have!

Some butterflies migrate, although most of them perish when winter approaches, leaving thousands of eggs to carry on butterfly life. But Monarch butterflies are great fliers, even crossing the ocean.

Many wild animals migrate irregularly. Last year there was a huge squirrel migration from New England and other eastern sections. They crossed country, climbed hills and mountains, swam rivers and lakes. Why? Nobody knows.

Migration in animals usually means going from one place to another according to season; or going to a place where the babies are born and then returning; or going from place to place in order to get sufficient food; or going from a place and not returning because of overcrowding.

Elk and caribou seem to have this migration instinct every year. The mother caribou with her child, it is said, starts south in October, often going from 20 to 60 miles a day. She returns when food is to be found. But moose do not migrate. They keep in hilly woods with evergreens to hide them, and trample paths when the snow is heavy into what is called a "moose yard."

Seals and Eels

About this time Alaska seals are seeking deep waters off California. You never thought of seals going south, did you? They spend about two-thirds of the year in the open sea, but when spring comes back they will go to the north Pacific Ocean, to the Pribilof Islands. Can you find those islands on your geography map?

Sometimes we serve eels on our tables, so perhaps you will know what they look like. Now there is an interesting story about them. Northern eels migrate 2000 miles! In September they start on a journey to tropical waters. It is on this southern trip that fishermen catch them. Who would think that an eel had such a migratory sense or instinct?

There are animals something like mice, called lemmings, that live in Arctic America and also in the barren mountains of Norway. They migrate regularly in great numbers, always going to the sea, invading towns and swimming rivers. How wonderful it is! Why some animals have this urge to move on, and others do not seem to have it, we do not understand.

Perhaps you will study more about migration days after reading this article, and maybe you will find other creatures that like to go traveling—because there are others. What about wild elephants? Read aloud "Chief of the Herd," by Dhan Gopal Mukerji.

A Music Game

This is a very exciting music game, and may be played by any number of children. Choose for the Director (leader) someone who is quick-thinking, and who can keep things moving at a fast pace.

The players stand in a circle around the Director, and everything he says or does they must imitate. If any player fails to follow the Director's stunts, he or she is dropped from the game.

The leader may pretend to be a piano teacher giving a lesson, or he may beat time like an orchestra conductor. He may sing short snatches of songs, go through the movements of playing different instruments, or even announce the names of pieces or composers in quick succession.

All this should be done just as quickly as possible in order to catch the players off their guard. The last person to retain his place in the circle wins the game.

The Mail Bag

Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag and I hope I shall be successful. We have been getting the Monitor for about four months. I like the Mail Bag and the stories like The Cuckoo Clock and A Summer Hobby.

We have two pet dogs, one is an Airedale and we call him Blackie, and we have a puppy whose name is Skippy. I am 8 years old.

Elvera G.

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am a little girl, 8 years old, and go to the American school in Tokyo. On Sunday I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy so much reading about Snubs and Waddles.

I have a little Maltese terrier and his name is Fluffy. We also have a canary and some goldfish.

I love reading, playing the piano and ice skating. I would like to hear from some other girls anywhere, please. Mary I.

Bawtry, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old, and I would like anybody about my own age to write to me. I am very interested in horses and all kinds of sports. I do hope somebody will write to me. Give my love to all the Mail Baggers. Celia M.

Palo Alto, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I am happy to write you this letter.

I like The Children's Page, Snubs and Waddles, With the Inventors, and many other things. I would like to correspond with anyone my age (10) from anywhere. I am interested in sports, reading, and many other things.

Palo Alto is the home of Stanford University, and has about 13,000 people. It is about 30 miles south of San Francisco and has, I think, about the best climate of any place in California.

Every summer I go across a creek that we live by and play in some haystacks that they make there every summer. John Dustin K.

Milford, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor Mail Bag. We live one mile from the town of Milford, near the point where three states connect—New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. From our place you can see High Point, the highest point in and around here.

Last Sunday we visited Gingerbread Castle which is 20 miles from here. It was built by the makers of Wheatsworth Flour. Many of the characters of storybook land were there. It is most interesting to see.

I am 9 years old, interested in stamp collecting and would like to exchange some stamps. I would like very much to see my letter in the Monitor. We receive the Monitor every day for which we are most grateful. I would like to receive letters from Mail Baggers all over the world. William J. E.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

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YOUNG LADY, university graduate, teacher, wishes position as governess or companion; go anywhere; references. KATHERINE BRADLEY, 1146 21st Street, Ogden, Utah.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.
LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.
LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.
LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m; when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KECA, 1430kc-210m.
SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.
SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., KYA, 1330kc-244m.
SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS — Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.
PORTLAND—First Sunday in each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45-8 a. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; Tuesdays, 9:45-10 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.
YAKIMA — Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.
VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: European porcelain; portrait busts by Houdon; lithographs by Daumier; woodcuts by Durer; prints by Van Dyck; etchings by Rembrandt.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Oils and water colors by Carl Zerbe, Oct. 10-Nov. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Decorative Arts shown in Prints; paintings by Herman Dudley Murphy, Oct. 1-31. Whistler etchings and Homer watercolors illustrating "American Art" broadcast, Oct. 8-13.

Copley Society—Exhibition of landscapes and marines in oils by Lee W. Court, Oct. 8-19. Open to the public daily from 10 a. m. until 4:30 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions through October include a miniature outdoor living room with July and August garden; a Southwest Indian desert scene; habitat groups of animals, birds, insects. Objects from foreign countries, including an exhibit of over 650 dolls representing peoples famous in history and depicting costumes foreign and American.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints. Paintings and water colors by Vernon Smith. Through Oct. 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — General print show.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers; also a group of hooked rugs.

Holman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures. Exhibition of Dr. Manthu Miyoshi's Japanese prints of 100 varieties of iris.

Children's Art Center—Dry points and etchings by William W. Bicknell.

Guild of Boston Artists — Exhibition by members of the Guild.

Hotel Somerset — The Morgan Dennis exhibit will continue through Oct. 17.

Boston Public Library—Books and views in commemoration of Christopher Columbus, from the library's collection. Through Oct. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries—Marines by Grace L. Russell. Group exhibition contemporary paintings. Through Oct. 20.

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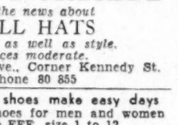

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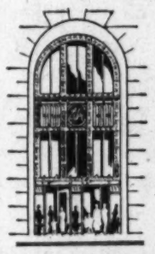

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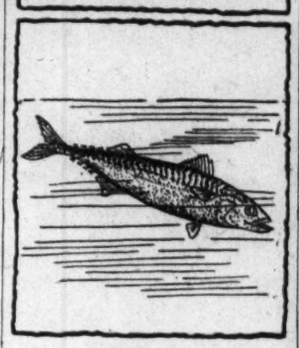
Daily Features

All Nature



Mackerel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE five or 10 fish which every housewife knows, mackerel is perhaps the most familiar. In season, mackerel can be bought in almost every New England fish market for a few cents each.

Fishing for mackerel is done largely by means of nets, though lines are popular when large quantities are not desired. The fish swim in large schools, and when nets are used they encounter the meshes of a great net wall stretching between an anchored bouy and fishing boat—sometimes a mile or a mile and a half in length.

In other years before mackerel fishing became a thriving industry, fishermen frequently found that the fish were so abundant at times as to swamp the nets and make it impossible for them to be drawn up. Still there seems little chance of depleting mackerel in the seas. Each female fish lays from 400,000 to 550,000 eggs each year.

Males are easily told from females, by examining the variegated patterns of black crossbands on the rich green back. These bands are straight in the males, undulated in the females. Abdomen and sides in both are silvery white with golden reflections. In water these colors are brilliant, becoming more and more dull each day after removal from the sea. Thus brilliancy of color is an effective test for freshness in the market.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dependability (Miss S. J. R.)—Although this word was not listed in the first edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, it is recognized in the second edition.

Dictionary (Miss Lettie A. P.)—The tendency in the new second edition of Webster's is to regard the *a* in "dictionary" and similar words ("military," "secretary," "actuary," etc.) as short *e*. The masses couldn't measure up to the former quicklong *a*.

Moses', Jesus' (Mrs. Ruby E. A., Mrs. Anna E. J.)—The addition of the apostrophe to these proper names does not change the pronunciation. The possessive form is sounded like the nominative, *Mō'-zez, Jē'-zus*. This, of course, is in the interest of euphony.

"Beloved" in Deut. 33:12 (Mrs. Harriet A. G.)—This word in "the beloved of the Lord" is a noun, and is pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Truths (D. B.)—Preferably *troothz* (*oo* as in *food*, *th* "voiced" as in *then*).

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Many Peoples

Freely we serve,
Because we freely love.
—*Milton.*

The diligent husbandman sows trees of which he himself will never see the fruit.—*Cicero.*

Kindness is produced by kindness.—*Cicero.*

Good report retains its own brightness even in obscurity.—*Publilius Syrus.*

Let us sing on our journey as far as we go; the way will be less tedious.—*Virgil.*

Let me enjoy the earth no less
Because the all-enacting Might
That fashioned forth its loveliness
Had other aims than my delight.
—*Thomas Hardy.*

Nothing is permanently helpful to any race or condition of men but the spirit that is in their own hearts, kindled by the love of their native land.—*Ruskin.*

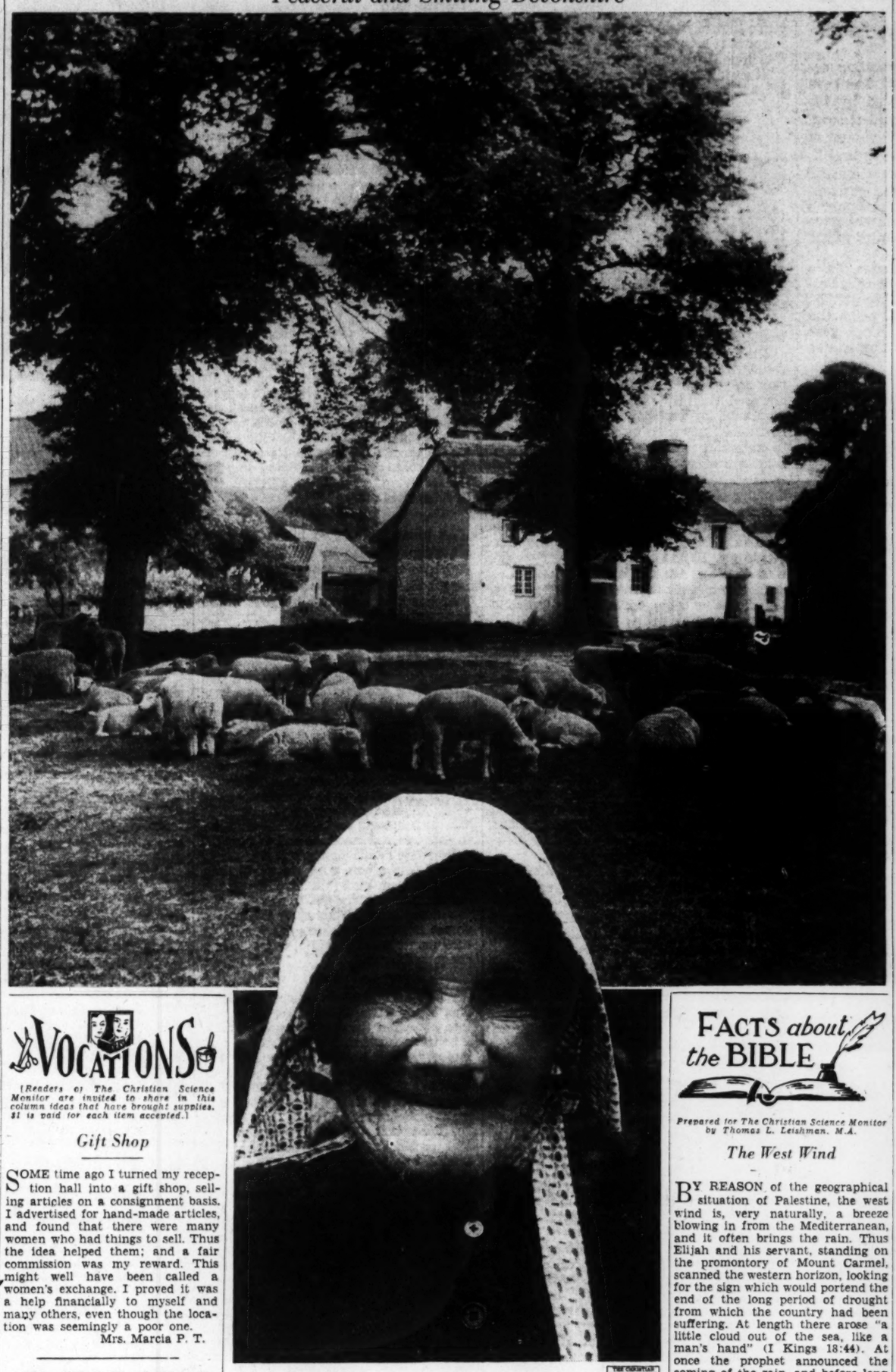
Brevities

Judge: What this country needs is a dollar which will be not so much elastic as it will be adhesive.

Detroit Free Press: Farms are mortgaged for $7,000,000,000, $216,840 of which was borrowed to get things that were necessary.

Arkansas Gazette: "Anthony Adverse" is to be filmed. Will a season ticket be required?

Peaceful and Smiling Devonshire



Miss Alice Chauncey, New York, Offers to the Monitor Camera Club These Trophies Gathered on a Trip to England. The Sheep Dozing, or Cropping the Sweet Grass With Nipping Nod, Seem to Add Comfort to an Already Peaceful Scene. And, of Course, Grandmother's Smile Is Always There.

Vocations

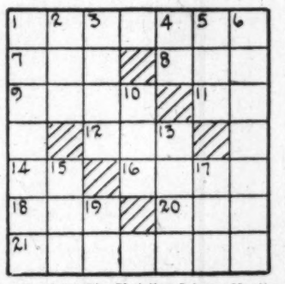
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gift Shop

SOME time ago I turned my reception hall into a gift shop, selling articles on a consignment basis. I advertised for hand-made articles, and found that there were many women who had things to sell. Thus the idea helped them; and a fair commission was my reward. This might well have been called a women's exchange. I proved it was a help financially to myself and many others, even though the location was seemingly a poor one.

Mrs. Marcia P. T.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 4



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Very dear
7—First woman
8—Conjunction
9—Close by
11—Pronoun
12—Obscure
14—Preposition
16—A water-craft
18—Sooner than
20—Poem
21—Legislator

Down

1—Signifies
2—Salutation
3—Peruse
4—Preposition
5—At the present
6—Larger
10—Bony rod
12—Debate
14—Metal
17—Trouble
19—Printer's measure

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

In Lighter Vein

New Account

A proud father went to a branch of the Municipal Bank. Said he: "I want to see you about opening an account for the new arrival at our house. How shall I distinguish it from mine?"

Manager: "Suppose we call it the fresh heir fund?"

Business Note

"If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of chocolate," said grandmother. "And if you wash behind the ears I'll give you two pieces."

"Grandma," replied little Johnny, "maybe I'd better have a bath."—*Pearson's.*

No Voice!

Gus: "The horn on your car must be broken."

Mr.: "No, it's just indifferent."

Gus: "Indifferent! What do you mean?"

Mr.: "It just doesn't give a hoot."—*Montreal Star.*

Simile

A small boy was being shown the Houses of Parliament by his uncle, who was a member. The boy asked a number of questions and elicited the fact that members were paid their salaries in advance.

"I see," he remarked intelligently, "it's like putting a quarter in the meter before you get any gas."—*Montreal Star.*

Word a Day

Frenchman: "Ah, you climb the Matterhorn! That is a foot to be proud of."

Englishman: "Pardon me, sir; you mean 'feat.'"

Frenchman: "So you climb it more than once, eh?"—*Montreal Star.*

Proof

"Has your daughter had a good musical education?"

"Rather! Name any phonograph record and she can tell you what's on the other side."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The West Wind

BY REASON of the geographical situation of Palestine, the west wind is, very naturally, a breeze blowing in from the Mediterranean, and it often brings the rain. Thus Elijah and his servant, standing on the promontory of Mount Carmel, scanned the western horizon, looking for the sign which would portend the end of the long period of drought from which the country had been suffering. At length there arose "a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand" (I Kings 18:44). At once the prophet announced the coming of the rain, and before long "the heaven was black with clouds and wind and there was a great rain" (verse 45).

Then, in the New Testament, the Wayshower himself cited what was evidently a popular proverb to the same effect: "When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower; and so it is" (Luke 12:54).

Quotation for Today

REPROVE thy friend privately; commend him publicly.—SOLON.

Today's Limerick

A housewife was making meringue
For pie as the front door bell ringue.
She heard the man say:
"Any fresh pies today?"
That started the housewife's heringue.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Buying a Horse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Maywood, Ill.

AN OLD horse, which had given a full measure of service, had until recently furnished the sole means of earning for a local family. When the time came that the master could no longer permit the faithful servant to take him on the daily rounds with the vegetable cart, it seemed impossible for the family to maintain its independence.

However, solution to this problem came through the gratitude of an elderly man whom the family had sheltered and provided with food for many months until he found employment. Although his newly obtained income was scant, he found a long-sought means of paying his debt.

He placed the faithful horse in pasture, on the farm of a friend, purchasing the faithful animal from the family in the following manner: He procured another horse, younger and sturdier, on the pledge that the family would make full payment. Each week he then gave to the family a specified sum which continued not only until the horse was fully paid for, but also until necessary repairs of harness and wagon could be made.

Gratification for the friend came through his fulfillment of the debt, a fulfillment which brought not only continued independence to the family, but an increase in daily supply.

Daily Anecdote

Treason Speech

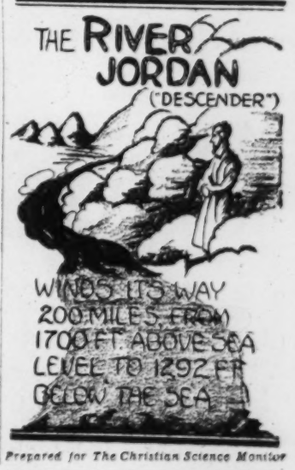
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PATRICK HENRY delivered his famed "treason" speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1765. He was speaking in opposition to the British Stamp Act. With the passing of the years reports of this speech so varied that many began to doubt its authenticity.

Henry was descanting on the tyranny of the act when he thundered: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III—" ("Treason!" cried the Speaker. "Treason! Treason!" echoed from every part of the house. It was one of those trying moments which is decisive of character. Henry faltered not for an instant; but rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the Speaker an eye of the most determined fire, he finished his sentence with firmest emphasis) "—may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

The report of this part of the speech, as quoted above, was given to William Wirt by Judge Tyler. Mr. Wirt submitted it to Thomas Jefferson, who said; "I well remember the cry of treason, the pause of Mr. Henry at the name of George III, and the presence of mind with which he closed his sentence, and baffled the charge vociferated." Thanks to Mr. Wirt, the incident became authentic history.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Waddles—*Football Practice*

By THE HAGERS

PRACTICE TO DAY
OUR FOOTBALL TEAM SEEMS TO A FAN TO BE QUITE COSMOPOLITAN:
THE CAPTAIN IS FROM TENNESSEE; A TACKLE HAILS FROM ALBANY;
THE BACKFIELD CAME BY WING AND TRAIN FROM TEXAS, OREGON, AND MAINE.
THE QUESTION IS, HOW GOOD ARE THEY? I'LL TELL YOU WHEN I'VE SEEN THEM PLAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Golden Mean

UNDOUBTEDLY the outstanding occurrence of the last week has been the outbreak of attempted revolution in Spain. The world significance of the event is not mainly in the amount of bloodshed involved, deplorable as that is, but in the facts that the forces making for this disturbance have been developing ever since the rise of the Spanish Republic in 1931, and these forces have some counterpart in every country of the civilized world.

The Spanish crisis is an example of the recurring political phenomenon of extremes tending to destroy the center. As such it helps to explain and point the seriousness of some of the things that have been happening in the United States and other nations lately.

Spain historically has had difficulty in maintaining a popularly responsive government on the middle course. The disintegrating effect of having an opposition on both sides and a Cabinet inclined to split off in several directions is described in Joseph A. Brandt's account of the first Spanish Republic of 1873-4 ("Toward the New Spain"). And today the difficulty of the Republican Government is in keeping apart the Roman Catholic conservatives and the Socialists or Communists without getting riddled in the crossfire between them. Reactionary attacks on the Republican Constitution and suspension of the much-needed agrarian reforms have driven the workers of the Left apparently to desperation.

The proneness of extremist parties to join forces against the center in their eagerness to get at each other is not exclusively "an old Spanish custom." It was seen in the crushing of the moderates in the German Reichstag between the millstones of National Socialism and Communism preliminary to Chancellor Hitler's eventual victory. It is illustrated in the two types of insurgency with which President Roosevelt is threatened within his own party as well as of opposition from without—the one an outraged and bitter-end conservatism, the other an unsatisfied and vocal radicalism.

There have been manifestations in Great Britain at times of even a Labor Government's acquiring an Independent Labor opposition on the Left in addition to the orthodox dissent on the Right. But there is a vital difference between the tendencies in countries where the democratic tradition is deeply grounded and in those accustomed to autocracy, between the tendencies of those with freely responsive parliaments and those in which change is almost dependent on force. In England, and to some extent in France and the United States, the likelihood in time of crisis is that leaders will seek solutions by looking toward the center and forming coalitions in that direction. In nations where democracy most easily falls prey to dictatorship it seems to be because groups swing away from one another rather than toward compromise in seeking a course of action.

A government of either extreme, Left or Right, is necessarily in most instances a government of force. Its repression tends to beget a delayed but ultimate swing to the other side. Progress may seem slow in a democracy. But it carries more of the people with it. And it proceeds in fact more rapidly toward the goal of human welfare. For régimes which swing from side to side have farther to go than those which hold more closely to the direct path favored by Aristotle—the golden mean.

It Looks Like Altruism

MILLIONS for advertising but not one cent for temperance. This is the sort of slogan that suggests itself as one reads reports from a convention of wholesale liquor dealers in New York. There it was announced that the wine and liquor industry would spend $16,000,000 this year to increase the consumption of liquor through advertising.

It should not be expected that any of this money will be devoted to making drinkers fewer or more moderate, though that was one of the professed aims behind the legalization of liquor in the United States. Then what will it be used for? To judge by the revenues promised, a tremendous public demand for liquor existed before this sort of advertising was allowed in the American press and in the American home via radio. The "public demand" for liquor was one of the best arguments repealists had. Then why disburse $16,000,000 among advertising mediums?

It looks like altruism. But of course, it isn't.

To begin with, liquor interests don't intend to spend any millions that they can't collect from somebody else. If consumers don't pay for liquor advertising—and a good bit more to boot—there will be a revision of advertising schedules in the near future. And if consumers are going to pay that bill they are going to do it in one of two ways—or both. By drinking more liquor themselves or by becoming more numerous. Or by drinking more liquor *and* becoming more numerous.

The fact that the liquor business must operate under license is recognition that its product is potentially anti-social. It is recognition that some control is necessary to prevent abuse. And what is the abuse that must be prevented? It is, of course, the very thing that liquor advertising tends to promote—increased use of liquor. Perhaps it is time to extend efforts to control liquor to include some control of liquor advertising. The public pays for it, in more ways than one. And it isn't altruism.

Playing With Polnol

CITIZENS of Bridgeport, Conn., have begun to breathe again. For two days they figuratively held in their diaphragms and walked on tiptoe lest they should set off the ten pounds of polnol that had disappeared from the Remington Arms plant and might be lying around anywhere. Polnol, if you missed the news stories, is an explosive so touchy that it would go off at a slight jar and so vehement that a pound or two of it would wreck a city block.

But now the polnol has been found and returned to its vault. The first supposition might be that the thieves became alarmed when they learned from the public warnings what dangerous stuff they had taken into their hands, and were glad to abandon it and scuttle for safety. If this is the case, it provides an example from which humanity might take a broader object lesson.

Mankind, or rather some portion of it, has been carrying around for centuries a kind of deadly explosive called the war mentality. It has had not only repeated warnings but ghastly illustrations of the destruction and suffering this stuff causes. Is it not time to lay down such equipment and get away from it?

Hitherto it has generally been supposed that this commodity of easy war talk and emotional patriotism was largely in the hands of novices—half-baked "statesmen" and excitable common folk who did not know the danger of what they were touching off—and that in this lay the menace. Recent investigations such as the United States Senate munitions inquiry, however, have tended to indicate that some of the spreaders of this war mentality have known perfectly well what they were handling, have planned to use it for their own purposes and with little regard for the social consequences.

In this respect the polnol theft at Bridgeport offers probably an even truer parallel. For it appears from several circumstances that the depredation there was the work of men who knew what they were doing and had their own designs. Apparently whether protecting itself either from polnol thieves or war talkers, society must direct its efforts not only against those who toy with explosives from ignorance but also from those who do so from intention.

Athletics for Authors

SPORT probably occupies a larger share of men's attention today than it has ever done before. Yet, as it has been recently remarked in Britain, in spite of all this, sport provokes little writing that is really memorable. Why should this be so? Is the fault with poetry or with sport?

That sport in itself is capable of inspiring immortal verse is, of course, beyond dispute, for some of the noblest of Greek poetry celebrates athletic achievements. That such poetry seems to be no longer written about sport may be in part due to the fact that in the olden world athletics were an integral branch of civic life, linked up in men's minds with religious ceremony, municipal dignity, and artistic self-expression. Furthermore, ancient sport concerned itself with beauty in a way that naturally commended it as a subject for poetry. The runner ran, not merely to win, but also to run gracefully.

Finally, in ancient Greece the poets were more able to write understandingly of athletics because they were, many of them, athletes themselves. Of few modern writers can this be said, though it should resound for ever to Sir John Squire's honor that he periodically captains a cricket team. But this is hardly enough. "Athletics for Authors" should be the modern watchword.

How Best to Teach Manners

ONCE more a leading educator deplores the lack of politeness among young people. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, speaking at the opening services of his own institution, wonders "why it is that youth can come to full adolescent years with no apparent appreciation of the difference between good manners and their opposite."

Some blame parents, who, strangely enough, may be persons of known courtesy, liked and admired for their urbanity. In another part of Dr. Butler's address may be found a parallel which may throw some light on the subject, in which he distinguishes between attending college and getting an education. It is one thing to be forced to memorize rules of courtesy and quite another to have those rules so firmly imbedded that politeness becomes an instinctive act.

Certain educators favor college courses in manners and decry the "school of discourtesy" taught by "heavy" characters in films. They may be on the right track, but a woman whose children are models of thoughtful consideration has perhaps found a better way. "I taught my boy and two girls to be unselfish," she explains. "Courtesy is only a by-product of that teaching." A wholly unselfish person could not be discourteous even if ignorant of rules.

Recipe for Happiness

THE NOONDAY sun seemed to be playing with the laughing, tumbling waters. In all the Ozarks there was no lovelier glen. "The Professor" glanced about with a smile on his face and surveyed the scene: The lichen-traced log cabin in the beech grove; the rocky gully down which came the brook, leaping, singing in the exuberance of strength; the small field where he could now raise the flowers of which he had dreamed.

It was all so peaceful and lovely. What a picture that scarlet tanager made in the soft, pale green leaves of the poplar! James Bradford's heart was calm and his mind appreciative of the beauty about him. He felt at home now in the southern Missouri mountains.

He smiled a bit to himself as he recalled the day now months gone when he had trudged up the glen after the rattly, ancient car with its sign "Overland Express" had deposited him and his luggage at the roadside. It hadn't seemed fair that a man who wanted to teach the violin and write could not find a way to earn his bread. Bitterness had increased. The cities needed good music and good literature, yet apparently cared only for the trashy and trivial. How different the world seemed now!

* * *

An uncle had offered him the use of his camping lodge in the Ozarks. "Go down there and do something for your neighbors. You can find an outlet for your energies, and keep up your music and writing." There hadn't been anything else to do. The "do something for your neighbors" injunction had not been heeded at first.

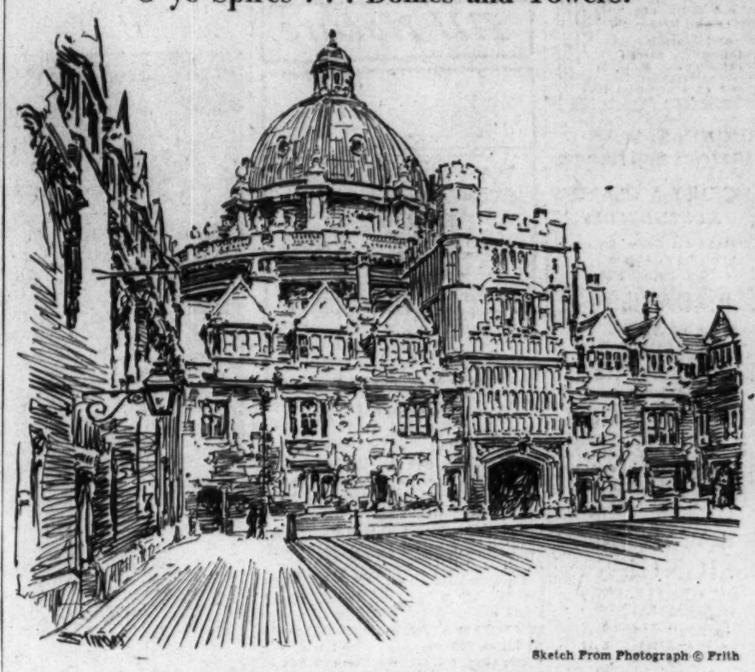
One day as he had been playing his violin in a mood of wild, almost hysterical irritation, a group of tousled-headed, barefooted urchins had appeared in the doorway of the cabin. Bradford had kept on playing. The children listened, wide-eyed, grave, friendly. Gradually the violin had changed its mood. Bitterness gave way to friendliness; the violin laughed, and waxed, and sang. It ran up and down and asked the children to enter. James Bradford said to himself, "That tiny, flaxen-haired girl is going to smile." The violin sang softly; it sang the songs of birds; it caroled of the chuckling brook. The children's eyes grew round and bright. Then came the smiles. James Bradford had won the hearts of the mountain children. But more, he had conquered himself.

* * *

When the mountain school closed for lack of funds, Bradford took the group into his cabin three afternoons a week. When the frosts came, the fathers and mothers, older brothers and sisters began dropping in. So he started an adult class in the subject "Good Reading." The people had no money, but never did a man fare better for food than James Bradford that winter. There were old and precious violins in the mountain homes, so a class in violins was started. He taught them and they taught him—the old, mellowed tunes that had perhaps come from Merrie England in the long ago. Friends in the city sent books and magazines. It had been a happy, busy winter. Yet withal, he did more practicing and more writing than when he had had a surplus of time in the city. Several articles describing his work were accepted. Now had come the long-wished-for opportunity. He was invited to the staff of the conservatory. But each summer he would return and do something for these true-hearted, big-souled people who knew life's real values.

Children's gay voices echoed down the hollow. James Bradford smiled. "Funny," he thought. "Your own troubles leave you if you go to helping others." H. S. P.

"O ye Spires . . . Domes and Towers!"



Sketch From Photograph © Frith

Brasenose College Quadrangle and the Radcliffe Camera

Return to Oxford

ONE afternoon in the early summer I returned to Oxford. It was ten years almost to a day since I had sat for a scholarship in the noble hall of Christ Church, with the Duke of Wellington frowning down on me from behind, and the eagle eye of a portrait of Mr. Gladstone glancing ferociously from across the way every time I made a mistake in grammar.

I had, of course, been back to Oxford many times before. But always it had been for some specific and definite purpose not in any way concerned with the recapture of things past and gone. Not long ago, for example, I was sent scuttling down the Great West Road in my car (a small car, I regret to say), by a letter from an unknown friend in America, due to a reference I had made to Keats's line about "stout Cortez" gazing at the Pacific. He made the amiable suggestion that I should read the eleventh chapter of Richard Halliburton's "New Worlds to Conquer."

It occurred to me that it would be pleasant to make the acquaintance of Mr. Halliburton in the library of the Union at Oxford. But the librarian had apparently decided otherwise, for the book was neither on the shelves nor in the catalogue, so that even at this moment, since my ticket to the reading room of the British Museum has not been seen since last November, I am unaware why I should read "New Worlds to Conquer." I feel that it is a work which would extend my knowledge and illuminate my understanding in all sorts of ways, but what is the use of that, if I cannot get hold of it even in Oxford? Or is it possible that all that Mr. Halliburton does is to point out that it was not Cortez, but Balboa, who first gazed on the Pacific? If so, what a pity that Keats was unable to read him.

* * *

Another time I returned to Oxford to eat a dinner of a college society. It was then that I made a discovery about the church of St. Mary's in the High that is perhaps of more importance to those who live near it in that famous street today than all the things you read in the history books. I had known for many years that it was in St. Mary's that Archbishop Cranmer, while the flames were being lighted for him in the adjacent Broad, had finally found the courage which had proved so elusive all his life, and had made that last declaration of faith which has earned him a place in the band of Protestant martyrs whom, as Macauley said, Cambridge educated and Oxford burned. I knew, too, that the curious twisted pillars at the door of the western porch had been part of the accusation against William Laud, formerly president of St. John's College, and a chief adviser of Charles I, which resulted in his losing his head in the Puritan Revolution.

What I did not know—what I began to suspect as soon as I got a room in the third quadrangle of Oriel a few yards from the church—what was established beyond all doubt by 1 a. m.—what was confirmed and reconfirmed during each subsequent hour of the night, was that the bells of St. Mary's chime on every possible occasion on which a bell can decently do so.

* * *

But my last visit was an exercise in *la recherche du temps perdu*. I had with me a friend to whom I was anxious to give some flavor of those great days of one's studentship, when every morning in passing through the quad there was the chance of bidding good day to the world's foremost authority on the table manners of the sticklebat, when all the world seemed a ripe peach waiting to be plucked, an abundant treasure simply asking to be picked up.

I now know that this cannot be done. On once coming down from Oxford there is no real return, not even for a moment. This city, which has remained in essentials unchanged during so many centuries, is changing every moment in those inessentials that occupy so unduly large a space in our daily avocations and outlook. I found I did not even know the traffic rules, and that when I wanted to drive down the Turl I was prevented by aggressive scarlet "one-way" street boards that Oxford knew not when I was up. I met no don who so much as recognized me. When I wanted tea in the quaint, fifteenth-century house where I had been wont to dissipate my pocket money, I found that it was transformed into a photographer's shop.

* * *

The university was apparently still full of undergraduates, and there is a theory that undergraduates never alter through all their generations. But this is, I discovered, a fallacy. My contemporaries, as I remember them, were men with wisdom, learning and maturity stamped upon their features, men to whom bolstering up an empire, or knocking off a novel, would have been the occupations of their spare time. Their successors, I was astonished to see, were boys—freshfaced, ingenuous, amiable, and pleasant, but still—just boys. How different we—my contemporaries and I—used to be! I was a stranger in this university of juveniles. I could not so much as get into the College Hall, for the door—a door which I have never known to be shut before—was locked and bolted. Even the college porter, whose memory for faces is a legend, visibly hesitated before recalling my name. Even the second quad, which in my day had remained unaltered since the new library was built three hundred years ago, had become almost unrecognizable. Instead of one tortoise on the lawn, there were two.

There is, then, no going back. Perhaps it is as well. Boldly to advance into the future is better than to dwell supinely in memories of a past however pleasant. Yet for one moment only, one cannot escape the least twinge of envy for those people to whom Oxford is now a present, if only a brief, possession, for, as John Wycliffe said many centuries ago, "Not unworthily is it called the Vineyard of the Lord. It was founded by the Holy Fathers, and situated in a splendid site . . The mountains and the hills around ward off the spirit of the storm, while it is near to flourishing groves and leafy villages . . . It has been rightly called the house of God and the gate of heaven."

HAROLD HOBSON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Caroline

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot, like your correspondent, Mr. Claude Bartley, in the Monitor of September 7, last, "correct various statements" regarding the origin of the name of the State of Carolina, as I am lamentably ignorant on the subject, but I would like very diffidently to correct his slight error regarding the Queen of Charles II of Great Britain.

The Queen of Charles II was not a Queen Caroline, either actually or "so-called." She was Catherine of Braganza, a Portuguese Princess.

Queen Caroline was the unwise, but most unhappy and ill-used, wife of that distressing person, George IV, and was the youngest daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.

Paris. F. M. PULL.

The Wider View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During my schooldays, a lovable and loving primary school teacher told me that when a young child first goes to school, he knows almost no one but his parents and the rest of his immediate family, and that he talks of nothing but what he and the family do, and that at school he finds there are other persons in the world besides himself and his family.

Today, my thought goes beyond this and sees The Christian Science Monitor lovingly inducing children and adults to take these same steps out of their own dooryards into the great world of endeavor.

These steps lead them from ingrowing, painful selfishness up to the loving, outward-reaching vision of wanting all the peoples of the earth they read about and talk about to have all the good they themselves are striving to deserve. MISS MERTINA GOLDSMITH.

Lawrence, Mass.

Education for Safe Driving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent communicaton from Mrs. Marquis draws attention to the need for safe driving, but the difficulty appears to be that she approaches the problem from the ideal of compulsion rather than education. Her plan of manufacturing motorcars so that they could not run faster than the law allows contains an important fallacy. Suppose all automobiles were made so that they could not run more than forty-five miles an hour. Suppose it rained. Thirty miles an hour might be far more unsafe than sixty miles on a dry, unobstructed express highway.

Nothing can take the place of education of the motor driver to the value of safe driving. Engineering, both of safer motorcars and safer highways, has been a major contribution. But in the final analysis, no artificial restrictions can substitute for the slow, difficult but efficacious method of giving the man behind the wheel a constructive rather than a selfish and egocentric concept of motoring.

Boston. CHARLES EDWARD.

Road Casualties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The latest figures of killed and injured in the slaughter of the streets are very disappointing. They prove that the steps so far taken to reduce the holocaust have been largely abortive, except in London, where some improvement is observable.

While Mr. Hore-Belisha is to be warmly commended for the energy and enthusiasm he is putting into his work, it must be confessed that, so far, he has but touched the fringe of this great problem. Many of us are convinced that it is speed which is responsible for the great bulk of the accidents.

I would beg of the minister to bring into force immediately the powers he has under the new act setting up a speed limit of 30 miles an hour in all built-up areas. Until this is done the slaughter will continue. Some motorists will, I know, object; but others will welcome it, and it will receive a warm welcome from the people everywhere. The need for action is urgent. Every day it is postponed twenty-two people on the average will be killed and 793 injured! The minister can rely, I am sure, on the active support of the police, and will receive the blessing of millions of children and older folk to whom crossing streets is becoming a nightmare.

JOSEPH A. LECKIE.

House of Commons, London.

The Wide Horizon

Trade Upturn Affects Politics

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

A DISTINGUISHED business leader—a Republican—whose name would be familiar to every reader of this column, remarked last week that, in his opinion, President Roosevelt would in 1936 be the more conservative candidate for the Presidency, and that he would be supported by Republicans.

That's an extreme statement. But the man who made it is very responsible, and his judgment is to be respected. It indicates, at least, that some far-sighted business men are realizing that the principal alternative to President Roosevelt's experimental policy is radicalism good and plenty.

Now, because such views are held doesn't really mean that business in general is much more enthusiastic about the President's policies. Nor are such views held very widely, as far as Washington observers can discover. Indeed, just to estimate it roughly from all the recorded observations, it seems that some 10 or 15 per cent of business and finance is tolerant of the Roosevelt program, another 10 or 15 per cent criticizes, but puts up with the program because it fears a worse alternative, and the rest of the industrial community is heartily critical.

* * *

Yet, as an aftermath of the President's latest radio address, it is being widely assumed that business is a bit more confident and hopeful. There are indications that the expected autumn upturn is well under way, with the business index up, steel production slowly improving, and retail trade still forging ahead.

Indeed, this incipient business improvement seems to be one of the chief reasons why President Roosevelt may *not* be the more conservative candidate in 1936! Particularly, the strikingly better conditions in drought regions and the whole farm belt leave little room for radicalism to flourish. Gorgeous fall sun and rain have turned the scorched prairies into verdant promise. Forage and fodder are growing and the prospects for next year, with the subsoil full of rain and harboring a year's unused nitrates, are brilliant enough. Moreover, even this year's crops are bringing prices which counteract most of the financial penalties of the drought. The pinch, of course, will come in midwinter, when food and fodder supplies normally stored on the farm are found missing.

But the point is that where a year ago the Midwest was seething with revolt, farm strikes, holidays, and descents upon Washington, there are now few echoes of radicalism. In October, 1933, sullen men in overalls were picketing highways and overturning cans of milk and Washington sat on a volcano. Today all is quiet along the farm front as the government checks roll in, as good crop prices are chalked up at the market, and—in turn—as the farmer drives to town to spend his money or pay his debts.

It is industry, and particularly the industrial East and South, which is today restless; it is industry's turn to receive attention from the Federal Government. Already the President has issued his call for industrial peace. Already his words of general policy have been taken reassuringly by business. And if the last twelve month is a precedent, the White House should act further for business as it acted a year ago for the farmers.

* * *

Politics? Nobody knows better than Republican leaders that the cards are stacked in favor of the Democrats, and for that reason it is being widely whispered that national G. O. P. headquarters have already conceded the November joust and are merely going to give the Administration "plenty of rope."

The only flaw in this strategy is the fact that United States senators are elected, a third at a time, to sit for six years. Look ahead to March 4, 1937, when the new President takes his seat. The politico-geographical distribution of senatorial elections in '34 and '36 is such that, according to virtual political certainty, the Democrats will still have over sixty-four seats—or the two-thirds majority needed to invoke the cloture rule and ride roughshod over the opposition. Should a Republican be elected President, he would have two years at least under Democratic control of the Senate.

You will hear a great deal more about this little-discussed situation as the next presidential elections draw nearer. It means either a Democratic second term in the White House or two years of the sort of deadlock which tormented Mr. Hoover. But such is the system of "checks and balances" upon which the Constitution is based. Try and explain it to a European!

Mirror of Opinion

To Drive Out the Saloon

POLITICIANS faithless to the solemn pledges of both Democratic and Republican Parties, threw the door open for the saloon in Illinois. They made a jest of President Roosevelt's promises and admonitions. . . .

Chicago has been flooded with evil concoctions called whisky. . . . The saloon is breaking the law and provoking law breaking. It is promoting social insecurity and menacing the home. Police regulation has become a farce. . . . Next November, in more than a hundred precincts, representing seven wards, voters will decree whether their neighborhoods shall retain the saloon or oust it. The old war is on against the old enemy. . . .

The cause is one to which decency-loving citizens should give their aid in money, time and votes.—*Chicago Daily News.*